



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY..

Report of the Medical Officer of
Health on the Public Health and
Sanitary Administration for the
Year 1945.

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.
ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
CORPORATION HOSPITALS.
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Section 2.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Section 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Section 4.

HOUSING.

Section 5.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Section 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Section 7.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Section 8.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Section 9.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Appendices.

INDEX

[illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1945-46

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR COUNCILLOR R. HUDSON.

°† *Miss COUNCILLOR GILLESPIE, (Chairman).

°† *COUNCILLOR H. HUDSON, (Vice-Chairman).

Mrs. ALDERMAN BROWN, J.P. (Died Jan. 1946)

COUNCILLOR CLEGG.

ALDERMAN SAMPSON, J.P. (Died June 1946)

COUNCILLOR J. HOWARTH.

°† *Mrs. COUNCILLOR CLITHEROE

COUNCILLOR HEAP.

Miss COUNCILLOR PROCTOR.

† *COUNCILLOR JOHNSON.

Miss COUNCILLOR FEARNEHOUGH, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR LYNCH.

Mrs. COUNCILLOR DUCKWORTH.

† *Mrs. COUNCILLOR WATSON, J.P.

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUSINESS ONLY.

Advisory Member :

*Mrs. E. POPPLETON, J.P.

°Member of Contracts Sub-Committee.

†Member of Standing Sub-Committee.

*Member of Special Hospital Fees Sub-Committee.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

WHOLE TIME OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent Corporation Hospitals, Medical Superintendent Burnley Joint Hospital Board.	}	D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
--	---	-----------------------------------

Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Resident Medical Officer Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Isolation Hospital.	}	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
---	---	---------------------------------

Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Director of Public Health Laboratory.	}	A. BECK, M.D. (FRANKFORT), L.R.C.P. & S.
---	---	--

Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officer and Resident Medical Officer at Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	}	A. EUSTACE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
--	---	---

Assistant School Medical Officer	...	A. MACKAY, M.B., Ch.B. (resigned Sept., 1945) CONSTANCE G. LEE, M.B., Ch.B. (appointed Nov. 1945)
----------------------------------	-----	---

Resident Surgical Officer, Municipal General Hospital	E. W. THOMAS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
---	-----	-----	-----	-------------------------------------

Assistant Medical Officer Municipal General Hospital	BETTY HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B. J. HEGARTY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
--	-----	-----	-----	--

Veterinary and Meat Inspector	...	J. K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
-------------------------------	-----	------------------------

Dental Surgeons, School Medical Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, Municipal Hospital and Public Assistance Services	H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S. ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S. (resigned May, 1945) E. L. SHEANE, L.D.S. (appointed Sept. 1945)
--	-----	-----	-----	---

Borough Analyst	M. M. LOVE, F.I.C.
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	--------------------

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts	}	F. SHUTTLEWORTH †a
--	---	--------------------

Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer	H. V. HARTLEY. †
-------------------------------------	------------------

Senior Assistant and Housing Inspector	J. HARRIS †a
--	--------------

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors... { J. W. ALMOND†
E. ROBERTS†
G. W. REES†^a (Resigned Aug. 1945).
L. N. BRUNSKILL†^a (Appointed, Nov. 1945).
3 Vacancies

Superintendent Health Visitor ... MISS E. S. FRANKS ^{1°bc}

Health Visitors, Tuberculosis, School
and Orthopaedic Nurses ... { MISS L. R. FIRTH
MISS E. HACKING ^{1°c}
MRS. S. HALSTEAD ^{1°}
MRS. E. HAWORTH[°]
MRS. H. JONES ^c
MISS L. G. MOORE ^{1°c}
MISS J. H. PATERSON ^{1°c}
MISS M. FEARING* (Resigned Dec. 1945).
MISS F. STEVENSON ^{1°c}
MISS F. ANFORTH ^{1°c}
MISS M. BUSH ^{1°c} (Appointed April, 1945).

Municipal Midwives ... { MISS L. GILLIN ^{1°}
MISS E. GIBSON ¹
MISS H. STANDEN ¹
MISS M. WILKINSON ^{1°}
MISS M. BLEZARD ^{1°}
MISS E. WALKER ^{1°}
MISS N. WILLIAMS ^{1°}
MRS. A. J. VEEVERS ^{1°} (Resigned July, 1945).
MISS E. LAYFIELD ¹ (Appointed Sept., 1945).

Matron, Municipal General Hospital { MRS. M. RUSSELL ^{1°} (Resigned Jan., 1945).
MISS P. CULPAN ^{1°} (Appointed Jan., 1945).

Matron, Bank Hall Maternity Hospital MISS M. B. JOHNS ^{1°}

Laboratory Assistants... { P. GLEESON.
A. STURGESS.

CLERICAL STAFF :
General Public Health Work ... { Three male and five female Clerks.
(Three male Clerks on Active Service).

School Medical Service ... Three female Clerks and two Dental Attendants.

Municipal General Hospital ... { One Steward, one Storekeeper, one Clerk,
(One male on Active Service).

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.

^aMeat and other Food Certificate.

¹State Certified Midwife.

^bTeacher's Certificate of the C.M.B.

[°]State Registered Nurse.

^cHealth Visitor's Certificate.

*Certificate—Chartered Society Massage
Medical Gymnastics and Medical
Electricity.

PART TIME OFFICERS.

SCHOOL MEDICAL :

Ophthalmic Surgeon	{ K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S. (ENG.), D.O. (OXON)
--------------------	-----	-----	--

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL :

Consulting Obstetrician for the Hospital and Domiciliary Midwifery, etc....	{ A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
---	-----	-----	---------------------------------------

Anaesthetist	A. C. GLASHAN, M.B., CH.B.
--------------	-----	-----	----------------------------

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL :

Consulting Surgeons	A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
---------------------	-----	-----	-------------------------------------

Ophthalmic Surgeon	{ K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S. (ENG.), D.O. (OXON)
--------------------	-----	-----	--

Consulting Physician	J. GIBSON, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
----------------------	-----	-----	-------------------------------

Consulting Radiologist	J. GRIEVE, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.M.R.E.
------------------------	-----	-----	--

Anaesthetists	{ J. HAWORTH, M.B., CH.B. (deceased Sept. 1945). D. SKINNER, M.B., CH.B.
---------------	-----	-----	---

Biochemist	HUBERT LAWRIE, B.Sc.
------------	-----	-----	----------------------

District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts	{ D. A. KER, M.B., CH.B. F. SYKES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. C. E. B. LYNCH, M.B., CH.B.
--	-----	-----	---

Public Vaccinators	{ J. HAWORTH, M.B., CH.B. (deceased Sept. 1945). D. A. KER, M.B., CH.B.
--------------------	-----	-----	--

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres (1931 Census figure)	4,686 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development	2,186 acres
Enumerated Population, National Registration, 1939	85,400
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1945	79,080
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	37.0
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1945	28,229
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1945) according to Rate Books	27,979
Number of New Houses erected in 1945	—
Rateable Value (April, 1946)	£584,040
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1946	£2,243
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door) Relief Paid in 1945	£35,589

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

						1945	1944
						Total	
				M.	F.		
Live Births : Legitimate				590	512	1,102	1,269
Illegitimate				62	54	116	89
				—	—	—	—
				652	566	1,218	1,358
				—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population						15.40	17.33
Stillbirths : Legitimate				20	28	48	42
Illegitimate... ..				2	2	4	6
				—	—	—	—
				22	30	52	48
				—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births						40.9	34.1
Number of Deaths (Males 596, Females 641)						1,237	1,216
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population						15.64	15.52
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (R.G.'s Short List) :—							
				Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—			
Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis	2			...	...	1.58	2.84
Number 30. Other Puerperal causes	3			...	...	2.36	0.71
				—	—	—	—
Total	5			...	...	3.94	3.55
				—	—	—	—
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age						77	56
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—							
All Infants per 1,000 live births						63.22	41.2
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						63.52	33.9
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						60.34	146.0

Death Rates per 1,000 population from :--

Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	0.68	0.59
All Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.79	0.78
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...						1.60	1.36
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	2.02	1.68
Principal Zymotic Diseases : Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.05
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	...	3.28	2.90
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	4	4

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.

December, 1946.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my fifteenth Annual Report dealing with the work carried out by the Council during 1945 under the Public Health and other Acts. The Report is on similar lines to that of former years, and many statistical details are omitted from the Appendix. These, however, are being preserved in order that continuous records may be available for reference.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough for the middle of 1945 is 79,080, which is an estimated increase of 700 over the previous year.

The vital statistics for 1945 show that live births have decreased by 140 as compared with 1944, but the proportion of these which were illegitimate has risen. The birth rate was 15.4 as compared with 17.3 in the previous year. Deaths, which numbered 1,237, were 21 more than in 1944.

Unfortunately the deaths of infants under one year of age have risen from 56 in 1944 to 77 in 1945, giving an infant mortality rate of 63.2, which is higher than that of any of the previous three years. The neonatal mortality (that is the death of infants within four weeks of birth) is also higher than that of 1944.

Slightly fewer cases of tuberculosis were notified than in 1944, and the death rate from this cause showed little variation to that of recent years. Cancer, which was the cause of 160 deaths, is the second highest cause of death.

869 women occupied beds and 795 were confined in Bank Hall Hospital. Of the admissions 150 were women from adjacent districts. 56% of the Burnley births occurred in Bank Hall Hospital. The accommodation in the Maternity Hospital was again very fully occupied and to meet the demand for accommodation, careful selection of patients had to be made, priority being given to expectant mothers in whom complications were found, or difficult labour predicted and to those whose home conditions made domiciliary care undesirable. Owing to housing overcrowding and the probability of the birth rate being maintained for a number of years at a higher level than in the pre-war period, it is essential that the extension to the Maternity Hospital, which is planned and approved, should be proceeded with expeditiously.

Venereal disease, which increased considerably during the war years, continues to show an increased incidence, 145 new cases among Burnley residents being dealt with during 1945 as compared with 114 in 1944. The total new cases of venereal disease, including persons from adjoining districts, numbered 418, and the total number under treatment at the V.D. Centre was 725 cases. It was necessary to prosecute three women, who were known to be infected and to have infected other persons, for failure to continue treatment until they became clear of the disease.

Over 14,000 attendances of infants were made at the Infant Welfare Centres.

Since the inception of the Infant Welfare Service many years ago the clinics have been held in various church halls and a wooden hut, which are difficult to keep warm in the winter and which lack amenities and facilities for careful supervision of children. I would strongly urge that consideration should be given to the erection of several *ad hoc* premises for welfare work, or in combination with Health Centres under the National Health Service Act, as soon as conditions in the building trade permit.

1,005 children were immunised against Diphtheria, but the percentage of young children who are protected is still too low. Fortunately no epidemic of diphtheria has occurred in the last two years, but the number of children who are safeguarded against this dangerous infectious disease is not yet sufficiently high to prevent an outbreak.

Attention is directed elsewhere in this Report to the increased amount of diseased meat condemned, and to the conditions pertaining in the Public Abattoir.

Despite grave shortage of staff during much of 1945, insanitary conditions and nuisances investigated by the sanitary inspectors increased, but much routine inspection duties had to be omitted.

A number of changes occurred in the staff during the year, and despite the shortage of staff, particularly of sanitary inspectors, all shouldered extra burdens willingly. The domiciliary midwives especially undertook work far in excess of normal requirements. I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the conscientious manner in which the duties were performed.

I am indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and other committees for their support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

SECTION 1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area and Population.

No change in Area to report.

The Registrar General's estimate of population at the middle of 1945 is 700 more than that of 1944.

Unemployment, etc.

Nothing to report.

Poor Law Relief.

The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £35,589, as compared with £29,240 in 1944. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 871 comprising 515 cases. There were 562 admissions of Burnley persons to the Primrose Bank (Public Assistance) Institution.

Health Insurance.

The total number of persons in Burnley entitled to medical benefit on the 31st December, 1945, was approximately 48,290, or 61% of the total population.

Baths.

Chlorination of the water in each of the three swimming baths has maintained the water in a satisfactory condition.

The Weather of 1945 compared with 1944.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

	1945.	1944.
Sunshine : Total	944.0 hours	890.1 hours
No. of days with bright sunshine	258	251
Highest amount in 24 hours ...	12.9 hours	14.5 hours
	on 14th July ...	on 17th June.
Rainfall : Total fall	38.46 ins.	46.16 ins.
No. of days rain	191	218
Highest amount in a day ...	1.29 ins.	1.95 ins.
	on 1st Febr'y. ...	on 22nd Jan.

Temperature :—

Mean Temperature in shade	...	48.0°	...	47.2°
Mean Range ...	...	12.6°	...	12.0°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot	...	49.5°	...	48.5°
" " 4 feet	...	49.5°	...	48.7°
No. of days of ground frost	...	114	...	113
Relative Humidity :—				
Mean ...	...	82.2%	...	83.1%

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

There have been 1,293 live births (675 males, 618 females) registered in Burnley during 1945. After correction for 82 inward and 157 outward transferable births a net total of 1,218 births, or a decrease of 140 on the total for 1944 is obtained.

The birth rate was 15.40 as compared with 17.33 in 1944. Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1945 was 16.1, and in the 126 great towns 19.1. The Burnley birth rate, therefore, is less than that of the whole country. For many years the Burnley birth rate has been generally lower than that of England and Wales. The increase in the number of births during 1944 brought the Burnley rate practically level with that of the whole country, but in 1945 the local birth rate has again fallen slightly below the average for England and Wales, and considerably lower than the average rate for the 126 county boroughs and great towns.

The number of illegitimate births was considerably higher than in recent years. The percentage of illegitimate births was 9.5, as compared with 6.5 in the previous year.

Stillbirths.

During the year 52 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 40.9 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 34.1 in 1944.

Deaths.

One thousand four hundred and sixteen civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 250 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,116 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 71 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,237 deaths is obtained (males 596; females 641), giving a crude death rate of 15.64 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 15.52 for 1944, and 15.47, the average for the previous 10 years. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1945 was 11.4, and in 126 great towns 13.5.

Age Distribution.

There were 92 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 7.4% of the total deaths. Of these, 77 were children under 1 year of age. 11 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 19 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 25 years. 78 persons died between the ages of 25 and 45 years ; 353 between 45 and 65 years ; and 684 or 55% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

The low birth rate which pertained in Burnley for many years, with the exception of the latter years of the last war, and the gradual reduction in the population which has continued for nearly 30 years, has resulted in a population with a high proportion of middle aged and elderly people, and a relatively small proportion of children and young adults. It is significant that 84% of the deaths were in persons over 45 years of age.

Deaths in Institutions.—661 deaths occurred in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year.

	Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total.
Municipal General Hospital ...	149	77	226
Primrose Bank Institution ...	93	71	164
Victoria Hospital ...	137	78	215
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital ...	26	6	32
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	13	11	24
Total ...	418	243	661

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for
certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1945.**

(Provisional Figures, supplied by the Registrar-General with the exception of those
relating to Burnley.)

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County.	Burnley.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS :—					
Live	16.1	19.1	19.2	15.7	15.40
Still	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.66
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.8	15.64
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.08
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.04
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—
Measles	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03	19.80
Scarlet Fever... ..	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57	2.47
Whooping Cough	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25	1.55
Diphtheria	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31	2.31
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Para Typhoid... ..	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	—
Erysipelas	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31	0.35
Pneumonia	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78	1.27
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under one year of age	46	54	43	53	63.22
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6	3.28
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever	9.93	12.65	8.81	3.60	3.15
Puerperal Pyrexia				15.87	
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Abortion with Sepsis	0.25	Not available.			0.79
Abortion without Sepsis	0.08				—
Puerperal Infections... ..	0.24				0.79
Others... ..	1.22				2.36

Causes of Death.

In the table below the chief causes of death are shown.

	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths
Heart Disease, etc.	292	23.6
Cancer	160	12.9
Respiratory Diseases	127	10.3
Diseases of Arteries	150	12.1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ; Apoplexy ...	65	5.3
All Forms of Tuberculosis	63	5.1
Violence... ..	44	3.6
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	39	3.1
Diseases of Early Infancy, etc. ...	43	3.5

Infant Mortality.

Eighty-two deaths of infants under one year of age were registered in Burnley during the year 1945. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 77 deaths is obtained, or 21 more than the net deaths registered in 1944.

Live Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
652	566	40	37	61.2	65.4	63.22

Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ... 63.52

Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births... 60.34

Thirty-nine deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 32.0 per 1,000 births.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

The Municipal General Hospital.

Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution.

No alterations in the accommodation or methods of administration of these institutions were made during 1945.

Venereal Diseases.

Tuberculosis.

Orthopaedics.

Eye Defects and Orthoptic Treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Mental Hospitals.

Mental Deficiency.

Subsidies to Medical Institutions.

Convalescent Home.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

Institutional Treatment for

Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate

Infants and Homeless Children.

Ambulance Facilities.

Public Health Laboratory.

Chemical Work

Public Vaccination.

No alterations have been made during 1945 in the arrangements for the provision of these services.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.—This work was undertaken temporarily by the Resident Surgical Officer of the Municipal General Hospital until October 1945, when an Oto-Laryngologist from Bradford was appointed to undertake the work on a part-time basis at the School Clinic and the Municipal Hospital.

Delicate Children.

During 1945 the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point continued to be used for the open-air treatment of delicate children from Burnley. 34 children were under treatment during the year.

Midwives.

Eight whole-time salaried midwives were employed by the Local Authority for domiciliary midwifery during 1945. Only two midwives notified their intention to engage in private midwifery practice during the year.

Nursing Homes.

None in the County Borough.

Burnley Joint Hospital Board.

MARSDEN ROAD INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND CROWN POINT
SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

No changes in the accommodation, administration or staffing of these hospitals were made during 1945.

Victoria Hospital, Burnley (Voluntary Hospital).

No changes in the accommodation or administration were made during 1945.

Public Assistance Medical Out-Relief.

There is a Medical Officer for each of the three Relief Districts.

The work of the three part-time District Medical Officers is summarised as follows :—

	No. of Attendances at Surgeries.	No. of Domiciliary Attendances.	Total Attendances.
No. 1 District 	494	99	593
No. 2 District 	3149	2044	5193
No. 3 District 	429	444	873
TOTAL 	4072	2587	6659

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No alterations were made during 1945.

Legislation in Force.

No additions to Local Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations were made during 1945.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1945 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The number of samples examined during 1945 was as follows :—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (Borough Analyst's Laboratory).

Samples submitted by Public Health Department 36

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Samples examined by Bacteriologist in Public Health Laboratory ... 36

These were all samples of tap water.

The results of both bacteriological and chemical analyses were generally satisfactory and showed the water from all reservoirs to be of a high standard of purity.

On the 13th December, 1945, the supply in store was 572 million gallons. The consumption of water during the year was 1,123,181,724 gallons—approximately 57 millions gallons more than in the previous year.

The supply of water is ample for the needs of the town. The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, showed an average of 44.80 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 42.87 inches, and the highest 46.84 inches.

Rivers and Streams. Nothing new to report.

Drainage and Sewerage. Nothing new to report.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.—No alterations have been made during 1945.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the Year ended 31st March, 1946.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse Collected	19,245	7	0
Disposal of Refuse :—			
By Salvage	3,450	2	1
By Combustion	2,782	5	3
Screened dust, clinker, etc., tipped	13,800	0	0

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1945.

No. of Dwellings.	No. of Ashbins.
28,229	29,698

General Sanitary Inspection.

During 1945, the shortage of sanitary inspectors continued to exist and for the greater part of the year at least three vacancies existed in an establishment of nine inspectors. At times only four inspectors were on the staff. Thus after several years in which staff shortage existed, it was impossible to carry out full inspection of the town for the ascertainment and abatement of nuisances, and arrears of work continued to accumulate. More complaints were received and investigated than in the previous year, but routine visits to food preparing premises, factories, premises where offensive trades are carried on, houses let-in-lodgings and other dwelling houses had to be considerably curtailed. Much delay occurred in having housing repairs effected, owing to shortage of labour and materials.

Five thousand, two hundred and thirty-eight complaints were received and investigated.

	No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	240
" Factories without Mechanical Power	27
" Bakeries	93
" Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	37
" Milk and Grocers' Shops	35
" Ice Cream Shops	12
" Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	3
" Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	13
" Milliners and Dressmakers	5
" Other Dress Trades	3
" Hairdressers and Barbers	2
" Marine Store and Offensive Trades	15
" Stables and Manure Pits	285

Visits to Premises where Animals are kept	...	...	...	...	6
„ Common Lodging Houses,	...	...	...	...	26
„ Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	33
„ Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings...	...	...	...	...	135
„ Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	...	...	53
„ Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	94
„ Other Dwellings	...	...	...	...	7,209
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	...	...	...	...	208
„ Old Property re Alterations	...	...	...	...	28
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	...	...	...	...	5,859
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	117
Legal Notices Served	...	...	...	...	374
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	...	...	...	...	1,801
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	...	...	80
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	183
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	...	...	...	...	1,833
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	...	...	...	...	879
Visits to Schools Premises	...	...	...	...	22
„ Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	8
„ Public Institutions	...	...	...	...	37
Defects found and dealt with	...	...	...	...	3,511
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	1,649

The following are the particulars of the Statutory Notices served :—

Legal Notices Served during the Year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—

Section 93—General Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	136
Section 39—Unsatisfactory Drainage	...	...	...	...	127
Section 45—Closet Nuisances	...	...	...	...	56
Section 75—Defective Dustbins	...	...	...	...	29

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925—

Section 53—Defective Drains	26
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

It was not possible to resume routine smoke observations owing to shortage of staff. Moreover it would have been impossible to take legal proceedings for infringement of the Smoke Bye-laws, as practically all firms have been obliged to use inferior grade or outcrop coal.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year there were 8 houses registered, the total accommodation being for 236 males. 26 visits were made and 1 defect found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 14 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, this being the same number as in 1944. The 14 houses are divided in separate tenements, as follows :—

One-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Two-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Three-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
							107
Visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Defects found	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	*19

* These include some defects ascertained in the previous year.

Offensive Trades.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley :—

Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							9
							—

Inspections, 15. Defects found, None.

Verbal reminders and Informal Notices, None.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

No. of middens, 74. Inspections, 285. Defects found, 6.

Informal Notices, 6.

No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvae of flies, 255

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.**Factories Act, 1937.**

Number of Factories on register at end of year :—

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	121
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	203
Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	67
Woodworkers	...	...	...	...	...	72
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	...	...	...	...	...	73
Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	122
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	219
						—
						877
						—

Factories with Mechanical Power :—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	240
Number of Defects found	...	...	...	...	60
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	—
Informal Notices sent...	...	...	...	...	11
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	34

Factories without Mechanical Power (other than Bakehouses):—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	27
Number of Defects found	...	...	...	...	7
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	—
Informal Notices sent...	...	...	...	...	—
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	5

The Factory Inspector referred to the Health Department various defects in respect of 20 factories. Action was taken in all cases and the defects remedied without the service of statutory notices.

Public Health Act, 1936, Part X.—Canal Boats Regulations.

A detailed report has been submitted to the Ministry of Health and is, therefore, being omitted from this Report.

The number of boats inspected was 33. Five boats did not conform in all respects with the Act and Regulations. Nine defects were found, and all of these were remedied following the sending of a letter. The number of boats on the Register at 31st December, 1945 was 25.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

One hundred and thirty-five visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 94 to houses let in lodgings, and 7,209 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

One hundred and fifty-two houses were suspected of being dirty, and 70 were found to be so on inspection. In four cases it was found necessary to serve legal notices to get the nuisances remedied.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1945 are as follows :—

Clean Water Closets	...	...	...	...	16,225
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	.....	17,339
Latrines (247) with closets	...	...	...	...	1,027
Privies	...	...	...	...	185

In only eight dwellinghouses (apart from farms) having clean water closets, do the closets drain to cesspools.

The above numbers include dwellings which were in the Corporation's five-year Slum Clearance Programme, but which, at the end of 1945, had not been vacated and demolished.

During the financial year assistance was given in connection with 26 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 185, of which 169 are pails and 16 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 140 of these.

Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10).

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in Borough	1,804
„ „ Shops only	753
Total inspections of Shops	203
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 10	71
Shops not found to comply with Section 10	11

Offices.

It has not been possible for the Sanitary Inspectors to inspect any of these premises during the year.

Camping Sites.

There are no seasonal camping sites within the Borough.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspections of premises in which food is prepared, 93 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be very satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND :—

Number on Register	203
Number of Inspections made... ..	93
Verbal Notices	9
Informal (written) Notices	7
Legal Notices	—
Number of Defects	17

(These included 2 where limewashing was overdue).

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1945	76
No. of Inspections	37
Defects found	5
Informal Notice	1
Verbal Notices	3

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Three rat catchers work under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is the official responsible for the administration of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

During 1945 the rat catchers paid 6,138 visits to dwellinghouses and 6,488 visits to business premises. The total number of rats destroyed during the year was approximately 875.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their buildings of rats, but the rat catchers carry out the treatment on request, a charge of 2s. 6d. being made for private dwellings, and actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received	249
Visits paid by Rat Catchers	12,626
Special inspections by Sanitary Inspectors	23
Estimated number of rats destroyed	875

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in the town are supplied with water from the town's mains.

A report on the sanitary condition of the schools is given in my Annual Report for 1945 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 22 visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

It has not been necessary to close any school in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease during 1945.

SECTION 4.

HOUSING

Types of dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1945 :—

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	...	25,536
Combined houses and shops	...	...	...	1,804
Houses without through ventilation :—				
(a) Back-to-Back	...	...	...	718
(b) Single houses	...	...	...	150
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	...	...	...	16
(d) Cellar dwellings	...	...	...	4
Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	1
Total				28,229

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, up to the end of 1945 was 15,269. Owing to shortage of staff of sanitary inspectors no houses were inspected under the Housing Act, 1936.

HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION :—

Total number of houses in the Borough	...	...	28,229
Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	...	...	888
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed, converted to through houses or demolished during 1945	...	...	17
Number of back-to-back and single houses which were included in Confirmed Orders under the 5-year programme, but not yet closed, converted or demolished	...	...	53

Slum Clearance Programme.

No Clearance, Improvement, Demolition or Closing Orders have been made in respect of unfit dwellings since 1939. Of the persons inhabiting houses in respect of which Orders have been made prior to the onset of war in 1939, 281 still live in unfit houses.

Overcrowding.

No reliable information is available of the extent of overcrowding, as routine surveys for this purpose have not been carried out for many years. It is, however, apparent that much more overcrowding now exists than when a complete survey was made in 1936, and it is probably higher now than at any time in the last 15 years. In addition, many houses which may not be overcrowded on the standard laid down in the Housing Act, 1936, are occupied by more than one family, in circumstances which cause inconvenience and lack of suitable facilities for cooking, washing, etc., and in which children have to share bedrooms with their parents, and where satisfactory separation of the sexes cannot be arranged.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Prevention of Infestation of New Houses.

During 1945 no families were removed from condemned or infested houses to new Council houses.

The following bug-infested property was dealt with during 1945 :—

(a) COUNCIL HOUSES.

(i)	No. found to be infested ...	...	...	3
(ii)	No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N. ...	...	...	3
	(2) by Insecticides ...	...	—
	(3) by other methods adopted			
	by tenants ...	...	—

(b) OTHER HOUSES.

(i)	No. found to be infested ...	...	...	59
(ii)	No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N. ...	...	...	12
	(2) by Insecticides ...	...	40	
	(3) by other methods adopted			
	by tenants ...	...	7	

1

2

6

1

6

1

44

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	97
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners	... ..	74
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	... ..	None

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	None
(2) Number of dwellinghouses Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	None

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	None
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	None

(IV.) HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING :—

A. (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	9*
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	9*
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	54
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	None*
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year :—		
(a) Corporation Houses	... ..	None
(b) Non-Corporation Houses	... ..	None
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	None
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... ..	None

E. Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :—

* "Of the 9 overcrowded dwellings 1 is a Corporation house and 8 are Non-Corporation houses."

* These figures do not accurately represent the extent of overcrowding as surveys have not been carried out for a number of years.

SECTION 5

INSPECTION and SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

(a) SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND KEEPING QUALITY.

In my reports for the years from 1941 to 1943, I commented on the unsatisfactory standard of cleanliness of milk supplies. I am pleased to report that some slight improvement took place during 1945, and now that more labour is available for dairy farms, it is hoped that a higher standard may be reached. Periodic inspection at frequent intervals is required to ensure that proper hygienic measures are adopted and maintained as a matter of routine, and at such inspections opportunity is taken to impress upon dairy farm workers the importance of scrupulous cleanliness at all stages of milk production.

Details of milk samples examined for cleanliness :—

	Undesignated				Accredited		Tuberculin Tested		Pasteurised					
	Resazurin Test		Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests		Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests		Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests		Half Hour Methylene Blue Test		Bacterial Count		B. Coli	
Satisfactory ...	47	72.3%	1	25%	82	70.7%	21	72.4%	9	90%	16	94%	7	41.2%
Unsatisfactory	18	28.7%	3	75%	34	29.3%	8	27.6%	1	10%	1	5.9%	10	58.8%
TOTAL ...	65		4		116		29		10		17		17	
	69				116		29		44					

When in 1935, the Milk Marketing Board, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, introduced the "Accredited" Milk Scheme, whereby producers of milk of a certain standard of cleanliness were guaranteed a bonus of 1½d. per gallon of milk, it was thought by many Public Health Officers that this would prove a greater incentive to the production of clean milk, and obtain results which previous legislation had failed to do. It is, therefore, disappointing to find that after ten years, less than one-third of dairy farms throughout the country are "accredited." In Burnley, of 30 dairy farms, only seven are "accredited." In some of the local farms conditions are suitable for the production of accredited milk, but farmers appear to be unwilling to undertake the additional precautions and stricter attention to hygienic principles which are required in the production of designated milk.

(b) SAMPLING FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Although the " accredited " standard ensures an improvement in the cleanliness of a proportion of the milk produced, it does not guarantee freedom from tuberculous disease in the cattle of accredited herds, and in some parts of the country local authorities have reported a high percentage of accredited milk samples which were found to contain the bacillus of tuberculosis. This was not the experience in Burnley up to 1944, but in 1945 three out of twenty-two samples of accredited milk showed the presence of tubercle bacilli. It is a serious matter to find that one dairy farm out of seven, which are supposed to produce cleaner milk, is in fact producing disease-infected milk. The explanation probably lies in the fact that producers who obtain accredited licences and so qualify for a bonus on each gallon of milk, keep high production cows, in which the incidence of tuberculous disease tends to be greater.

In none of the samples of Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised milk, which were examined biologically, was tubercle bacilli found. It is, in my opinion, desirable that legislation should be introduced as soon as practicable to require that all liquid milk for consumption by the public should be either Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised.

Tuberculin Tested Milk only is supplied to the Local Authority's hospitals.

In September, 1945, the first " Attested " (tubercle free) dairy herd was established within the County Borough. In view of the Government's long-term agricultural policy, whereby producers of Tuberculin Tested milk are guaranteed a substantial bonus for some years, based on gallonage of milk produced, it is hoped that this first attested herd will be the forerunner of other such herds locally.

Details of samples of milk examined for presence of Tubercle :—

Biological Result	Un-designated		Accredited		Tuberculin Tested		Pasteurised		TOTAL
Positive	3	2.7%	3	13.7%	—		—		
Negative	108	97.3%	19	86.3%	11	100%	14	100%	
Total Samples ...	111		22		11		14		158

DAIRIES AND FARMS

Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926 and 1938.

	On Jan. 1st. 1945	On Dec. 31st 1945
(1) PERSONS REGISTERED TO RETAIL MILK.		
(a) With premises inside the Borough—		
Dairymen	7	5*
Producer-retailers	29	29
Shops selling bottled milk only ...	502	501
(b) With premises outside the Borough—		
Producer-retailers	112	97*
Total ...	650	632

(2) FARMS ON WHICH MILK IS PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH.

Number of farm premises	33	34
Number of such farms producing milk ...	29	30
Number of above holding "Accredited" licences	8	7
Number of above holding "Tuberculin Tested" licences	—	1

(3) COWSHEDS AND DAIRY PREMISES.

Number of inspections carried out ...	105
Number of nuisances found	78

**During the year a large dairy firm, specialising in both Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milks, commenced operations in Burnley, and have extended their business by the acquisition of a number of established retail rounds.*

The number of visits and inspections of farm and dairy premises had to be curtailed due to shortage of staff and the necessity for prior attention to meat inspection at the Abattoir.

Seven "Accredited" licences were issued on the 1st January, but one licence was withdrawn in June, the holder being unable to comply at all times with the standard required. In September the first "Tuberculin Tested" production licence was granted to a producer establishing an "Attested" (tubercle free) Herd.

Again, owing to both high costs and shortage of building materials and labour, only very essential repairs were carried out to dairy and farm premises during the year.

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894—1927.

The Veterinary Officer acts as Inspector under the above Acts and Orders.

There is now a considerable increase in livestock kept on various premises compared with pre-war years.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	88
Number of infringements found	...	...	...	...	59

Proceedings were instituted in eight cases, all of which were found proved and convictions obtained.

Agriculture Act, 1937. Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The Veterinary Officer, acting as Veterinary Inspector to the Ministry of Agriculture, carried out a quarterly clinical examination of all dairy stock in the Borough and also of some herds in the adjoining rural area.

I have already commented on examinations of dairy stock under the heading of "sampling of milk for Tubercle Bacilli".

Details of such work are as follows :—

(1) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

Number of farms visited	...	...	...	...	68
Number of cattle examined	...	...	...	...	1,448
No. of cattle found diseased	...	...	...	...	36

(2) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS.

No. of farms visited	...	...	...	...	23
No. of cattle examined	...	...	...	...	692
No. of cattle found diseased	...	...	...	...	24

During the course of the above examinations, samples of milk and/or sputum are taken from any animal suspected to be diseased for examination at the Pathological Laboratory.

Details of such samples are as follows :—

(a)	Single samples of milk examined—	Positive	Negative	Total
	Microscopically...	1	21	22
	Biologically	1	18	19
(b)	Samples of bovine sputa microscopically	16	3	19
(c)	Samples of vaginal discharge	1	2	3

Any animal found to be an "open" case of tuberculosis, that is giving tuberculous milk or excreting tubercle bacilli from the lungs or otherwise is slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.

Details of animals so dealt with during the year are as follows :—

	Chronic Cough and Definite Clinical Symptoms	Tuberculosis of Udder or Giving T.B. Milk	Tuberculous Vaginal Discharge	Total
BOROUGH AREA— Detected by Veterinary Officer ...	13	2	1	16
ADJOINING COUNTY AREA— Detected by Veterinary Officer ...	1	1	—	2

The Veterinary Officer co-operates closely with the Ministry of Food, and gave expert evidence in a number of prosecutions in respect to illegal slaughtering (Defence General Regulations). He also acts as Veterinary Surgeon under the Protection of Animals Act, 1911, and as Inspector under the Performing Animals Act, 1911.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The Burnley Abattoirs continue to be used by the Ministry of Food as a Slaughtering Centre under the Meat Control Scheme.

As I have recently issued a special report on the Abattoirs, for consideration by the Public Health and Markets Committees, I do not propose to comment at any length on the unsatisfactory and antiquated lay-out of the buildings, and lack of facilities for easy handling and inspection of carcasses. The collection of slaughterhouses comprising the Abattoirs do not now meet even reasonable modern requirements of hygiene or comply with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and fall much below the standard laid down in the Model Bye-laws of the Ministry of Health.

After six years of successful operation of the Centralised Slaughtering Scheme, there will probably be no return to the use of private slaughterhouses or individual slaughtering by retail butchers. Centralisation, in addition to other advantages, ensures proper inspection of carcasses, and thereby safeguards the public. But well-planned premises are necessary to enable slaughtering to be carried out under hygienic conditions, thus providing an uncontaminated product of good-keeping quality. If Burnley is to retain its position as a meat centre in the future, entirely new premises should be planned on a site on the outskirts of the town, instead of altering and extending the existing premises.

Animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoir—

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1940	7,517	2,239	63,010	3,301	76,067
1941	4,296	1,769	27,399	1,230	34,694
1942	4,773	929	34,658	108	40,468
1943	4,051	1,474	32,102	172	37,799
1944	4,064	2,393	25,148	89	31,694
1945	5,936	2,223	27,032	192	35,383

It will be noted that during the year under review there was an increase of 46% in the number of cattle slaughtered over that of 1944. The increase in respect of cows only was 53%. The greater number of animals slaughtered increased considerably the work of the meat inspectors.

The following tables give figures showing the incidence of disease found in the animals slaughtered. There has been a reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis, but a great increase in the incidence of other diseases, and the total amount of diseased meat from animals slaughtered in the Abattoirs has reached a record total of almost 100 tons.

The reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis is probably due to the fact that the majority of aged and unthrifty cows were disposed of by dairy farmers in 1943 and 1944. The shortage of feeding stuffs has possibly adversely affected the general physical condition of the remaining stock, with the result that they have less powers of resistance to disease as a whole.

A. DISEASED CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

PERCENTAGE OF ANIMALS FOUND TO BE DISEASED.

Year	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Sheep
1941	12.3%	24.8%	4.0%
1942	19.5%	33.9%	1.6%
1943	23.6%	35.2%	3.5%
1944	29.5%	46.0%	6.5%
1945	44.72%	62.91%	12.91%

B. INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.

PERCENTAGE OF ANIMALS FOUND TO BE DISEASED.

Year			Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows
1941	...	...	14.2%	42.4%
1942	...	...	15.1%	54.6%
1943	...	...	20.1%	51.3%
1944	...	...	26.4%	60.1%
1945	...	...	10.15%	48.15%

C. QUANTITY OF MEAT REJECTED ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASE DURING THE
FIVE YEARS ENDING 1945.

Year.			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
1941	...	...	51	9	2	6
1942	...	...	67	4	3	24
1943	...	...	69	13	3	21½
1944	...	...	77	16	2	10½
1945	...	...	98	3	3	23

Particulars of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs during 1945 and the incidence of disease found therein are as follows :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Number Killed	3,083	2,853	2,223	27,032	192	35,383
Number Inspected ...	3,083	2,853	2,223	27,032	192	35,383
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS. Whole Carcases con- demned	5	34	37	80	1	157
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,374	1,761	13	3,410	4	6,562
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	44.72%	62.91%	2.24%	12.91%	2.6%	18.9%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY. Whole carcasses con- demned	13	136	13	2	7	171
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	300	1,238	1	—	23	1562
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuber- culosis	10.15%	48.16%	0.63%	0.006%	15.62%	4.89%

The amount of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption in the course of the examination of the above animals during the year 1945 was :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
On account of Tuberculosis ...	68	1	3	19
On account of other conditions ...	30	2	0	4
Total ...	98	3	3	23

Public Health Meat Regulations 1924.

Number of infringements found 60

The majority of these infringements took place at the Public Abattoir in connection with either the slaughtering, storage or distribution of meat.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Sections 8 to 19.

Visits made to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold were as follows :—

Abattoir	788	Butchers' shops	192
Fish Shops	47	Greengrocers	191
Grocers, etc.	85	Wholesale premises	102
Market Stalls	184	Dairies... ..	74
Cold Stores	204	Other premises	188

Number of infringements found during the above visits was 173, an increase of 29 over the previous year.

The amount of unsound food dealt with from various premises during the year was as follows :—

Meat, Fresh and Cooked	876 lbs.	Dried Fruit, Unsound	454 lbs.
Tinned Meats, 1 ton, 14cwt. 1qr. 2lbs.		„ „ , Salvaged	3,468 lbs.
Tinned Fish	706 lbs.	Cereals, sundry	716 lbs.
Tinned Fruit... ..	142 lbs	Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	624 lbs.
Tinned Milk	306 tins	Butter, Margarine ...	147 lbs.
Tinned Soup, Veg. ...	685 tins	Fresh Fish ... 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs.	
Bacon	177 lbs.	Jam, Syrup, Sugar ...	197 lbs.
Cheese	68 lbs.	Fresh Fruit, Vegetables	205 lbs.
Fish Cakes	233 lbs.	Tea	48 lbs.
Meat Pies	287 lbs.		

Total Weight :—6 Tons, 16 Cwt., 1 Qr., 19 lbs.

Analysis of Samples of Food.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1945.

Nature of Sample	Formal		Informal		Total	
	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	159	5	11	1	170	6
Dried Milk	—	—	3	—	3	—
Curry Powder	—	—	4	—	4	—
Coffee	—	—	12	—	12	—
Cocoa	—	—	6	—	6	—
Vinegar Malt	—	—	16	—	16	—
.., Non-Brewed	—	—	4	1	4	1
Meat Paste	—	—	7	—	7	—
Fish Paste	—	—	6	—	6	—
Fillets of Anchovy	—	—	2	—	2	—
Fillets of Herring	—	—	1	—	1	—
Baking Powder	1	3	8	4	9	7
Salad Cream	—	—	3	—	3	—
Salad Dressing	—	—	1	—	1	—
Jam	—	—	15	—	15	—
Marmalade	—	—	4	—	4	—
Lemon Curd	—	—	5	—	5	—
Honey	—	—	1	—	1	—
Camphorated Oil	—	—	7	—	7	—
Castor Oil	—	—	7	—	7	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream	—	—	7	—	7	—
Gelatine	—	—	13	1	13	1
Saccharin	—	—	6	—	6	—
Aspirin	—	—	7	—	7	—
Aspirin, Phenacetin, and Caffeine	—	—	6	—	6	—
Ascorbic Acid Tablets	—	—	2	1	2	1
Liquid Paraffin	—	—	6	—	6	—
Easton's Syrup (Tablets)	—	—	6	—	6	—
.., (Liquid)	—	—	3	3	3	3
Parrish's Chemical Food	—	—	6	1	6	1
Tincture of Iodine	—	—	7	—	7	—
Friar's Balsam	—	—	6	—	6	—
Totals ...	160	8	198	12	358	20

Particulars of Informal Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Baking Powder.....	36% deficient in CO ₂	Formal sample obtained.
Baking Powder.....	29.7% deficient in CO ₂	Formal sample obtained.
Baking Powder.....	7.7% deficient in CO ₂	Cautioned.
Baking Powder.....	47.3% deficient in CO ₂	Formal sample obtained.
Non-Brewed Vinegar	18.8% deficient in Acetic Acid. }	Cautioned.
Gelatine.....	158 parts per million of Zinc. }	Warning letter sent and stock withdrawn.
Ascorbic Acid Tablets	26% deficient of declared value. }	Warning letter sent and stock withdrawn.
Parrish's Chemical Food	11.7% deficient in Iron Phosphate and 28.4% deficient in Calcium Phos. }	Warning letter sent.
Easton's Syrup.....	17% deficient in Ferrous Phosphate. }	Warning letter sent and stock withdrawn.
Easton's Syrup.....	Quinine present, but de- ficient on B.P. Standard Labelled B.P.C. instead of B.P. }	Warning letter sent and stock withdrawn.
Easton's Syrup.....	20% deficient in Ferrous Phosphate. Labelled as containing Quinine but none present. }	Warning letter sent and stock withdrawn.
Milk	23% deficient in fat.	Further sample obtained.

Particulars of Formal Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk	3% deficient in fat.	Further samples taken and found to be genuine.
	2% added water.	
Milk	2% added water.	
Milk	3% deficient in fat.	Cooler found to be leaking.
	0.8% added water.	
Milk	1.7% added water.	
Milk	20.6% deficient in fat.	Vendor prosecuted.
Baking Powder.....	13.7% deficient in CO ₂	Vendor prosecuted.
Baking Powder.....	21.2% deficient in CO ₂	Vendor prosecuted.
Baking Powder.....	65.8% deficient in CO ₂	Vendor Prosecuted.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

The various food substances submitted to the Public Analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act were, when considered necessary or desirable, examined for preservative and prohibited colouring matters.

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence and deaths from the chief notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1945 are as follows :—

	No. of Cases Notified.	Case Rate per 1,000 of pop'lat'n	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Cases.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	183	2.32	6	32.7
Scarlet Fever	196	2.48	1	5.1
Erysipelas	28	0.35	—	—
Enteric Fever... ..	1	0.01	—	—
Measles and German Measles	1,634	20.66	2	1.2
Whooping Cough	123	1.57	2	16.2

Smallpox and Vaccination.

No notifications were received during 1945, and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of 1,445 infants whose births were registered during 1944, only 412 were successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1946, being equivalent to 28.5%. The total number of children under 14 years of age who were vaccinated for the first time during the year 1945 was 386.

Scarlet Fever.

One hundred and ninety six cases occurred throughout the year. One hundred and twenty six cases were isolated in the Burnley Joint Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital; the remainder were isolated satisfactorily and nursed in their own homes. The average duration of stay in hospital was only 28 days.

Diphtheria.

One hundred and eighty three cases of Diphtheria were notified, of which 171 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The disease was most prevalent during the four months September to December.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Owing to shortage of staff, it was not possible to perform immunisations in the schools, but the weekly clinic in the School Clinic premises was continued. It is estimated that by the end of December 1945, 38% of the pre-school children and 73% of the children aged 5 to 15 years in the Borough were immunised against diphtheria. The chart on the following page shows statistically the progress of immunisation during the last thirteen years.

Immunisation Completed.		Children of	Children of		
		Pre-school age.	School age.	Adults.	Total.
At Clinics	...	816	189	3	1,008
At Schools	...	—	—	—	—
Total		816	189	3	1,008

The total attendances made for these injections were 2,428.

Other Infectious Diseases.

MEASLES : One thousand five hundred and sixty six cases of measles were notified, as compared with 98 in the previous year. In addition, 68 cases of German Measles occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH : Whooping Cough decreased during the year, 123 cases being notified, 98 of which were in children under 5 years of age.

PNEUMONIA : One hundred cases of primary pneumonia were notified, this number being 9 more than in 1944. Influenza was not prevalent and only 1 case of pneumonia due to influenza occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER ; Only one case of Typhoid fever was notified.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER : There were five cases with three deaths, as against two cases in the previous year.

DYSENTERY : Ninety one cases occurred, scattered throughout the year, without any traceable common source of infection.

SCABIES : Scabies, which had been very prevalent for several years, decreased during the last two years. In 1945 118 children and 290 adults were treated at the Cleansing Station, the total attendances for treatment being 807. While the sufferers were receiving disinfectant baths and treatment in the Cleansing Station, their wearing apparel was steam disinfected, and the household bedding, bedlinen, etc., were also removed and disinfected.

Infectious Diseases Hospital. (BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD).

See separate report, made to the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, on the work of the Board's Institutions.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Persons immunised each year from 1933 to 1945.

YEAR OF IMMUNISATION.

Year Born	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Totals	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st Dec., 1945 = 2151
1944												—	442	442	
1943											—	411	189	600	
1942										1	260	127	98	486	
1941										317	202	44	60	623	
1940									86	338	107	25	27	583	Total immunised aged 5-14 years on 31st Dec., 1945.
1939							1	9	224	307	108	16	61	726	
1938							9	86	157	243	112	22	28	657	
1937					1	36	43	79	112	276	148	5	21	721	
1936					53	67	46	53	89	298	196	3	25	830	= 7444
1935				26	55	29	44	77	53	290	169	4	24	771	
1934		4	22	42	63	39	40	49	71	254	166	6	16	772	
1933		22	27	39	44	43	11	26	83	299	181	6	8	789	
1932	8	19	15	55	44	37	12	40	57	308	190	3	4	792	
1931	10	23	19	40	34	24	15	43	43	311	237	2	2	803	
Prior to 1931	123	217	202	229	217	135	53	38	73	784	548	1	3	2623	Total immunised aged 15 yrs. and over on 31 Dec., 1945 = 2623
Totals	141	285	285	431	511	410	274	500	1048	4026	2624	675	1008	12218	Total Immunised = 12218

Cancer.

Closer liaison has been established between the Victoria (Voluntary) Hospital and the Christie Hospital and the Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, for the treatment of Cancer by radium. Discussions have taken place between representatives of the Christie Hospital, the Lancashire County Council, Manchester City Council and certain County Boroughs in Lancashire (including Burnley) which come within the sphere of influence of Manchester University, in order to formulate a Joint Cancer Scheme which will, in due course, fit into the Regional Hospital Scheme under the National Health Service Act.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease of or injury to the eyes.

THE BLIND PERSONS' ACTS are administered by the Special Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, on which are co-opted representatives of the Burnley Blind Society and the League of the Blind. The Register of the Blind contains the following :—

Number of new cases during 1945	...	...	...	...	17
Transfers from other Authorities	...	...	...	...	5
Deaths during 1945	...	...	...	...	26
Removals from register during 1945	...	...	...	...	9
Number on register on 31st December, 1945	...	...	...	...	234
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on					
31st December, 1945	...	...	...	...	127

Cases from the County Borough of Burnley treated in the Hospital for
Infectious Diseases. (Classified according to Final Diagnosis).

DISEASE. (Final Diagnosis)	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1944.	Admis- sions.	Dis- charges.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital. at the end of 1945.	Average stay in Hospital. DAYS.	
						Recoveries	Deaths
Scarlet Fever.....	19	123	131	—	11	} 28 49.6	} 2.2
Diphtheria	6	152	93	6	59		
Diphtheria Carrier.....	—	15	12	—	3		
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	—	2	2	—	—		
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Carrier.....	—	1	1	—	—		
Diphtheria Carrier and Tonsillitis.....	—	3	3	—	—	} 19	} 3.4
Diphtheria and Dysentery.....	—	1	1	—	—		
Tonsillitis.....	1	13	13	—	1		
Vincent's Angina	—	1	1	—	—		
Tracheitis	—	1	1	—	—		
Measles	—	18	18	—	—		
Whooping Cough	—	5	4	1	—		
Whooping Cough and Chickenpox	2	—	2	—	—		
Chickenpox	2	—	2	—	—		
Enteric Fever.....	—	1	1	—	—		
Dysentery	—	31	29	1	1		
Enteritis	—	2	1	1	—		
Pneumonia	—	5	2	2	1		
Meningitis—Cerebro-Spinal.....	—	3	1	2	—		
„ —Tuberculous	—	1	—	1	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	—	1	1	—	—		
Septic Abortion.....	—	1	1	—	—		
Salpingitis	—	1	1	—	—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	1	2	3	—	—		
Pemphigus Neonatorum.....	—	2	2	—	—		
Erysipelas	—	4	4	—	—		
Tuberculosis	—	2	1	1	—		
Paratitit	—	1	1	—	—		
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	—	—		
Sinusitis	—	1	1	—	—		
Otitis Media	—	1	1	—	—		
Other Non-Infectious Diseases	2	19	21	—	—		
Totals ...	33	414	356	15	76	31.6	3

DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases ...	2377
Total number of premises disinfected	578
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	7039
Library books disinfected	423
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (53 persons), scabies cases (408. persons) and persons removed to Council houses, etc.	860

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by the Municipal Bacteriologist on the work of the Laboratory during 1945.

I. General Statistics.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	positive	64	
	negative	459	523
„ „ tubercle bacilli cultures		...	7
„ „ Concentration		...	7
„ „ Biological examination for T.B.		...	9
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	positive	419	
	negative	3736	4155
Virulence tests (diphtheria)		...	44
Swabs other than diphtheria		...	473
Pus and Exudates	Microscopic	376	
	Culture	239	615
Urine ...	Microscopic	274	
	Culture	309	
	For tubercle bacilli	11	594
Blood...	Bacteriological	41	
	Cytological	18	
	Serological	21	80
Cerebro-spinal fluid	Bacteriological	68	
	Cytological	72	140
Faeces	Microscopic	7	
	Culture	630	637
Cultures for tubercle bacilli (excluding sputa)		...	50
Tissues for histological examination		...	280
Vaccines		...	16
Waters for bacteriological examination		...	60
Milks for reductase test		181	
„ „ resazurin test		65	
„ „ count (bacteriological)		19	
„ „ B. Coli		252	
„ „ microscopic for tubercle bacilli		22	
„ „ biological for tubercle bacilli		207	746
Penicillin Sensitivity Tests		...	156
*Miscellaneous examinations		...	86
			<u>8,678</u>
V.D. Specimens		...	8,062
			<u>16,740</u>

*MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS INCLUDE :—

Sterility tests of lint and cat-gut, biological examinations of tissues for T.B., Paul-Bunell tests, examination of blood for malaria, sputa for microscopical examination and culture, urines, etc. for biological examination for T.B., cow sputa for T.B., biochemical examination of spinal fluids, bacteriological examination of ice-cream, hair for fungi, and throat smears for Vincent's Angina.

II. Source of the Specimens.

(a) GENERAL :

	Burnley P.H. Dpt. & Clinics.	Burnley Municipal Hospitals.	Infectious Diseases Hospital.	Victoria Hospital.	Private Prac- titioners.	Padiham U.D.C.	Brierfield U.D.C.	Burnley R.D.C.	Colne Borough.	Others.	Totals.
Sputum—											
Positive.....	40	4	—	2	14	—	—	—	3	1	64
Negative	153	43	5	70	153	6	2	12	15	—	459
T.B. Culture.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Concentration	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Biological	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Swabs for K.L.B.—											
Positive.....	48	4	204	4	134	9	1	3	10	2	419
Negative	917	137	1951	41	530	33	21	31	72	3	3736
Virulence Tests	4	—	38	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	44
Other Swabs	5	176	64	172	53	1	—	—	1	1	473
Tissues	3	89	—	149	39	—	—	—	—	—	280
Pus and Exudates—											
Microscopical	—	49	9	284	32	—	—	—	2	—	376
Culture	—	42	7	160	29	—	—	—	1	—	239
Urine—											
Microscopical	2	148	6	95	22	—	1	—	—	—	274
Culture	1	144	54	88	21	—	1	—	—	—	309
T.B.	3	—	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	11
Blood—											
Bacteriological	—	7	5	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	41
Cytological	2	5	1	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	18
Agglutination	1	4	1	5	6	—	—	—	4	—	21
C.S. Fluid—											
Bacteriological	—	13	9	42	3	—	—	—	1	—	68
Cytological	—	9	6	53	3	—	—	—	1	—	72
Faeces—											
Microscopical	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Culture	34	123	156	35	235	6	18	12	4	7	630
T.B. Cultures (no sputa)	3	11	4	29	3	—	—	—	—	—	50
Vaccines	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	16
Various	21	10	21	13	16	—	—	—	1	4	86
Waters	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	3	60
Milks—											
Microscopical	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
T.B. Biological	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	207
B. Coli	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	252
M.B. Reductase	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	181
Resazurin	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Count	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19
Penicillin Sensitivity Tests	—	26	—	103	25	—	—	—	2	—	156
TOTALS	2016	1046	2542	1373	1357	55	44	79	117	49	8678

(b) V.D. SPECIMENS :

	Nature of Test.	Where for.	No. examined for				
			Burnley.	L.C.C.	W.R. C.C.	Others.	Total.
Microscopical	For Spirochaetes	Treatment Centre ...	36	23	—	10	69
		Hospitals, etc.	1	—	—	—	1
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	For Gonococci	Treatment Centre ...	875	589	56	24	1544
		Hospitals, etc.	56	13	3	—	72
		Pte. Practitioners ...	23	22	2	—	47
	For Trichomonas Vaginalis	Treatment Centre ...	78	47	1	—	126
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	1	—	—	1
Serum Tests	Cultures for Gonococci	Treatment Centre ...	911	537	51	7	1506
		Hospitals, etc.	66	13	3	—	82
		Pte. Practitioners ...	4	9	—	—	13
	Wasserman Reaction	Treatment Centre ...	468	302	19	8	797
		Hospitals, etc.	315	140	32	—	487
		Pte. Practitioners ...	75	93	—	—	168
	Kahn Test	Treatment Centre ...	468	302	19	8	797
		Hospitals, etc.	315	140	32	—	487
		Pte. Practitioners ...	75	93	—	—	168
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	Berger- Floculation	Treatment Centre	468	302	19	8	797
		Hospitals, etc.	315	140	32	—	487
		Pte. Practitioners ...	73	93	—	—	166
	Gonococcus Complement Fixation Test	Treatment Centre ...	2	2	—	—	4
		Hospitals, etc.	3	1	2	—	6
		Pte. Practitioners ...	6	1	—	—	7
	Wasserman Reaction	Treatment Centre ...	20	11	1	—	32
		Hospitals, etc.	25	7	2	—	34
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	3	—	—	3
Urine	Cell Count	Treatment Centre ...	20	11	1	—	32
		Hospitals, etc.	5	2	1	—	8
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	1	—	—	1
	Globulin (Pandy)	Treatment Centre ...	20	11	1	—	32
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	1	—	—	1
	Colloidal (Lange)	Treatment Centre ...	20	11	1	—	32
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	1	—	—	1
Urine	Estimation of Protein	Treatment Centre ...	20	11	1	—	32
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	1	—	—	1
	Microscopical	Treatment Centre ...	9	11	—	—	20
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	1	—	—	—	1
	TOTALS		4773	2945	279	65	8062

III. Comparison of the last six years.

Year	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
General Specimens	5,559	6,773	6,523	6,798	7,369	8,678
V.D. Specimens ...	2,997	3,602	3,568	5,352	5,600	8,062
Totals ...	8,556	10,375	10,091	12,150	12,969	16,740

IV. Samples of Milk Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year, 188 animal inoculations were carried out from various bulk samples of milk of which 11 (or 5.8%) were found to contain tubercle bacilli. In addition, 19 samples from individual cows submitted by the Veterinary Officer were also examined biologically, one of which was found to be positive.

V. Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk.

The tests carried out are as follows :—

Accredited Milks :	Methylene Blue Test and Coliform Test.
Tuberculin Tested Milks :	— do. —
Pasteurised Milks :	Coliform Test and Bacteriological Count ; later the half-hour Methylene Blue and Coli- form Tests were substituted.
Ordinary Milks :	Resazurin Test and Coliform Test ; <i>or</i> Methylene Blue Test and Coliform Test.
Sterilised Milks :	Methylene Blue Test only.

ACCREDITED, T.T., PASTEURISED AND UNGRADED MILKS

	Accredited	T. Tested	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Ungraded
Satisfactory	85	22	18	1	60
Unsatisfactory	42	9	1	—	15
Totals ...	127	31	19	1	75

Biochemical Examinations. (By Mr. H. Lawrie, B.Sc., Part-time Biochemist).

Hospital or Clinic.	Test Meals.	Blood Ureas.	Sugar Tol. Curves.	Cerebro- Spinal Fluids.	Blood Counts.	Urea Clearance.	Various	Total
Maternity Hospital	—	1	1	—	4	—	13	19
Municipal General Hospital...	14	71	16	5	78	1	96	281
Infectious Diseases Hospital	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	7
Municipal Clinics	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
TOTALS	14	72	17	5	85	1	115	309

SECTION 7.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1945 was 78. The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	2
5—10 ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	3	2	5	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	2
20—25 ...	8	3	11	—	2	2	3	3	6	—	—	—
25—35 ...	10	3	13	1	1	2	5	2	7	—	1	1
35—45 ...	6	4	10	2	2	4	6	6	12	—	1	1
45—55 ...	7	2	9	—	1	1	4	5	9	1	—	1
55—65 ...	4	2	6	—	—	—	12	3	15	—	2	2
65 and upwards	5	1	6	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—
Total ...	43	19	62	7	9	16	32	22	54	4	5	9

In addition to the primary notifications, twelve cases were discovered after death through the Registrar's death returns, and thirteen were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 103, of which 80 were pulmonary and 23 non-pulmonary.

At the end of 1945 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 426 cases as follows :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	
191	97	288	64	74	138	426

DEATHS. —Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1945, 46% were notified only within a year previous to the date of death.

The following Table gives particulars of the site and age distribution of those who died.

	—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75	Total
Respiratory System	—	—	1	—	7	19	24	3	—	54
Nervous System.....	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Intestines and Peritoneum	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4
Vertebral Column	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disseminated	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total	—	1	2	—	9	21	27	3	—	63

Sixteen deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system were new cases notified during the year. The average age at death of pulmonary cases was 45 years. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.79, compared with 0.78 in 1944. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.68, and that from other forms of tuberculosis was 0.11.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during 1945.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action during 1945 for the compulsory removal to hospital of any person suffering from tuberculosis.

THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

No alteration has been made in the premises, days and hours on which the Dispensary is open, or in the sanatoriá and hospital bed accommodation utilised. During 1945 an average of 46 beds was occupied.

NEW CASES.—The number of new cases and contacts seen at the Dispensary during the year was 281. 53 were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures last year are 407 new cases (including 107 contacts). 215 of the new cases were found not to be tuberculous.

Of the 281 new cases, 79 or 28.1% were children under 15 years of age. The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
				1944
Adults	104 ...	98 ...	202 ...	244
Children (under 15)...	38 ...	41 ...	79 ...	163
	<hr/> 142	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 281	<hr/> 407

Work done at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme :—

Number of times open	Day	148	} 195
	Evening	47	
Number of patients who attended		...	559
Number of attendances by patients		...	1,596

Details of Work :—

Number of Examinations by the			
Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	1,532
Number of X-Ray Examinations	...	...	578.

Visits paid by Nurse to Homes :—

For Dispensary purposes	...	...	3,104
Re Notifications under Tuberculosis			
Regulations	...	...	78

The following is a return showing the work of the Dispensary for the year 1945, on similar lines to the returns now made quarterly to the Ministry of Health.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1945.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	35	15	1	2	—	6	3	—	35	21	4	2	62	} 228
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	61	23	22	166	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	} 53
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	16	10	14	49	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	3	} 222
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	79	34	36	219	
D. NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	132	69	8	10	25	37	29	27	157	106	37	37	337	} 341
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st 327														
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous year 14														
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assist- ance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" 22														
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) 41														
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 1,596														
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 43														
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—														
(a) Personal 28														
(b) Other 253														
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consul- tations) 31														
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes 3,104														
10. Number of :—														
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined 198														
(b) X-Ray examinations made in con- nection with Dispensary Work ... 578														
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above 2														
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dis- pensary Register on December 31st ... 136														

(B) Number of Dispensaries for Treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council	1
Provided by Voluntary Bodies	—

Extra nourishment supplied to necessitous patients (cases received								
Milk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 lbs.
Sputum Cups issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,250
Bottles of Disinfectant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	790

Mantoux and patch testing of children attending the Dispensary was practised and proved of great help in diagnosis. 39 tests were carried out on 26 children. 13 of these gave negative results and 13 positive. In 8 cases there was a history of contact with tuberculosis in the home, and 4 of these were positive.

Dental Treatment for Tuberculous Persons.

No alteration in the arrangements for dental treatment has been made. The following are particulars of the work done :—

Number of cases under treatment	...	...	...	...	8
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	50
Dentures supplied	...	...	...	...	2
Fillings	...	...	...	...	5
Extractions	...	...	...	...	20
Scalings	...	...	...	...	2
Dressings	...	...	...	...	—
Other Operations	...	...	...	...	31

A number of Burnley patients received dental treatment whilst undergoing treatment in Sanatoria.

Financial Allowances to Tuberculous Patients.

On the 1st January, 1945, 38 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were in receipt of allowances. Of these, 34 were on maintenance allowances, 6 on discretionary and 4 on special allowances. 30 new cases were granted allowances during the year, and 26 patients ceased to draw allowances, leaving 42 patients on allowances at the end of the year. Of these 42 cases, 40 were on maintenance allowances, 6 on discretionary and 3 on special allowances. Coal allowances were granted during the winter months and railway fares to and from sanatoria in certain cases.

The cessation of allowances to 26 patients was for the following reasons.

Commenced whole-time work	...	...	...	...	4
Single patients, admitted to Sanatoria	...	...	...	...	3
Patients died	...	...	...	...	6
Allowances ceased on marriage of woman patient...	...	...	...	...	3
Full period of allowances expired	...	...	...	...	9
Allowances ceased—patient in receipt of Unemployment benefit	...	...	...	...	1

The total payments made to tuberculous patients were :—

	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
Maintenance allowances	...	...	...	2907	10	1
Discretionary payments	...	...	...	59	0	6
Special payments	...	...	...	46	16	3
Total	...	...	...	£3013	6	10

TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS.

Forty-five Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the Treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1944. 81 other cases were admitted during the year, 69 cases were discharged, and 17 died, leaving 40 still in Institutions at the end of 1945.

Twenty-five beds are retained in Westmorland Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands, mainly for pulmonary cases, and beds in other institutions are rented as required for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

Forty-two cases of skin and glandular tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer received treatment by actino-therapy at the Municipal General Hospital. 1,348 attendances were made, 1,516 treatments being given under the direction of the Radiologist to the hospital.

X-Ray Diagnosis and Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

During the year under review, 575 patients were referred to the X-Ray Department of the Municipal General Hospital, where all the Local Authority's X-Ray work is centred, for radiographic examinations as an aid to diagnosis. Every new case sent for investigation is screened and skiagrams are taken. 578 examinations were carried out.

Twenty-seven patients received artificial pneumothorax treatment. In most cases this treatment was commenced while they were in sanatoria, and refills were continued after their discharge. 325 refills were given in 1945.

Home Nursing of Tuberculous Patients.

The District Nursing Association attended thirteen tuberculous patients, at our request, in their homes and made 874 visits during the year.

SECTION 8.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

The total number of patients under treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1945 was 725, the total attendances which they made being 6,533. At the beginning of the year 238 cases were under treatment ; 27 who were removed from the register in a previous year because of having failed to continue attendances for treatment, returned for treatment during the year ; 460 cases attended for the first time (including 42 who were known to have received treatment at other centres).

Of the new cases, 249 (or 59%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal diseases (89 syphilis, 160 gonorrhoea). 160 were found not to have venereal disease and 9 remained undiagnosed at the end of the year. New cases of syphilis in men showed a considerable increase, and gonorrhoea increased considerably in both sexes. The number of new cases of syphilis in both men and women showed an increase of 56% over that of the years immediately preceding the war, and new cases of gonorrhoea increased by 66% over the same period.

The number of new cases confirmed as suffering from venereal disease was 249, as compared with 188 in 1944.

The number of attendances for the individual attention of the Medical Officer was 5,131. Attendances for intermediate treatment were 1,402, as compared with 1,972 in 1944 and 2,224 in 1943.

The venereal diseases clinic nurse carries out the duties of almoner, traces contacts and follows up all female defaulters. Male defaulters are mainly followed up by means of letters.

Under Defence Regulation 33B, thirty names of persons suspected of having spread venereal infection to ascertained cases were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health. When two or more persons cite a third person as the source of infection, powers are given under the Regulation to require that person (i.e. the contact) to submit himself or herself to examination by a medical officer having special experience in the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, and if necessary to continue treatment as long as required. Of the 30 persons cited, 7 were men and 23 women, and of these six women were cited twice. The seven men and twenty women were traced. Five of

the men and 19 women (4 of whom had been served with Form 2) were examined and given treatment where necessary. Three women were prosecuted; 1 for failure to attend for, and submit to, medical examination; two for failure to continue treatment. One of these was eventually sent to prison for three months.

The annual returns supplied to the Ministry of Health are not reproduced in this report.

Details of the pathological examinations carried out in connection with the treatment centre are given in the Public Health Laboratory section of this report.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

	Burnley	Lancs. County Council	West Riding County Council	Preston	Total
Number of new cases from each area—					
Syphilis	54(3)	32	3	—	89(3)
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	91(7)	62(3)	7(1)	—	160(11)
Conditions other than Venereal	95(3)	65(4)	9(2)	—	169(9)
TOTAL	240(13)	159(7)	19(3)	—	418(23)
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	3729 (63)	2600 (51)	189 (5)	15	6533 (119)

Figures in brackets indicate service cases which are included in the totals.

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.

Three doctors on the approved list, together with the Medical Officers of the Hospitals availed themselves of this free supply. 52 doses were supplied to them.

Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

No action has been taken during the year under the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 9.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

No changes in the methods of administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services were made during 1945.

More than 75% of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 14,094, which are almost 2,500 less than in the previous year.

1,111 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics.

The Health Visitors made 13,613 routine infant visits, of which 6,025 were to children under one year of age and 7,588 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 1,155 ante-natal visits, 371 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc., and 207 visits regarding Diphtheria Immunization.

The notified births were 1,263, one hundred and sixty-seven less than in the previous year.

The various maternity and child welfare services were described fully in previous reports. In this report I submit merely a summary of statistics for the clinics, visits made by the staff, confinements attended, etc.

Births.

Number of births *notified*, after adjustment for transferred notifications, 1,263 (1,192 live births and 71 still births).

The 1,263 live and still births were notified by the following :—

Midwives	480
Doctors and Parents	69
Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals ...	714

	1,263

Number of births *registered*, after adjustment for transferred registrations, 1270, (1,218 live births and 52 still births).

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health Visitors showed that of the 1,346 confinements which occurred in the Borough,

- 1 was attended by a doctor only.
- 142 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
- 406 were attended by midwives only.
- 797 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity and the Municipal General Hospitals.

Midwives' Acts.

Twenty-eight midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1945. There were employed as follows :—

In the Maternity Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	18
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	8
In Private Practice	...	...	...	...	...	2

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Eight midwives were employed by the Local Authority on domiciliary midwifery during the year.

A total of 1,346 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 797 took place in institutions, 479 were attended by the eight whole-time midwives employed by the Authority in domiciliary midwifery (405 as midwives and 74 as maternity nurses); 1 by a midwife in private practice, 68 by maternity nurses and 1 by a doctor only.

Twenty-eight routine visits were paid by the Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

One hundred and eighty records of sending for medical aid under Rule E. 12 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 144 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 36 of conditions in the new born infants.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

The admissions, discharges and deaths of maternity cases are as follows :—

In Hospital on 1st January, 1945...	...	...	35
Women admitted	...	...	834
Discharges	...	...	840
Deaths	...	...	4
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1945			25
Number admitted for Ante-Natal Treatment	...		115
Number of women delivered during the year	...		795
Average duration of stay of A.N. patients	...		10.1 days
“ “ “ “ Delivered “	...		13.2 days

Seventy-four of the Maternity Hospital cases were emergency cases, admitted on account of some complication arising shortly before or after the onset of labour, and 5 cases were admitted without any previous booking or ante-natal supervision. Apart from these, all women who were admitted had engaged beds previously and received ante-natal supervision at the clinic attached to the Hospital.

Of the 834 admissions to the Maternity Hospital, 150 (18%) were patients from adjacent districts.

Training of Midwives.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital is approved by the Central Midwives Board for the first period of training under the Board's rules. Only general trained nurses are accepted and a salary is paid. The number of midwifery pupils under training was :—

No. undergoing training on 1st January, 1945	...	...	5
No. commenced during 1945	...	...	20
No. completed training during 1945...	...	...	4
No. who obtained C.M.B. First Period Certificate during 1945			4

Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.

(a) Clinics.

Clinic	Times Open	Number of Expectant Mothers			Post-natal		Total Attend-ances	Average per Session
		Attending	Attending for the first time	Subsequent Attendances	No. Attend- ing	Attend- ances		
Bank Hall Clinic	239	1109	873	5585	525	552	7010	29
*Rosegrove.....	49	2	2	10	—	—	12	—
TOTALS ...	288	1111	875	5595	525	552	7022	—

*Ante-natal cases seen during Infant Welfare Sessions at Rosegrove Infant Welfare Centre.

(b) General Practitioner Scheme.

Women Examined.		Total Number of examinations by private medical practitioners.
Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	
156	—	204

The Municipal Midwives, in addition to referring their patients to general medical practitioners and ante-natal clinics for examination, themselves made 4,225 ante-natal examinations, either in the patients' homes or in their own consulting rooms; and in addition to 8,563 visits in the puerperium they made 718 post-natal visits.

The percentage of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinics was 65% of the notified births. The percentage examined under the General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme was 11.6%. Therefore the total number of expectant mothers who received ante-natal supervision through the Schemes of the Local Authority represented 76.6% of the births notified during the year.

Services of Consulting Obstetrician.

The obstetrical specialist performs all the consultative and operative work in connection with maternity cases, including cases of abortion, at the Municipal General Hospital, the Maternity Hospital, and the Ante-Natal Clinic, and is also available for consultations in patients' homes, when medical practitioners require a second opinion during pregnancy, labour or the puerperium.

In addition to the consultative and operative work performed by the specialist in the hospitals, he examined 141 ante-natal cases referred to him from the AnteNatal Clinics and by medical practitioners.

Maternal Mortality.

Five women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth. All these deaths were investigated and reports forwarded to the Ministry of Health. All were Burnley residents; two of the deaths occurred in the Municipal Hospital, and three in the Maternity Hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, this number being sixteen less than in the previous year.

Still-Births.

Seventy-one still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1945 as compared with 48 in 1944. Enquiry was made to elicit any factors which contributed to the still-births.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Statistics of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres are given on page 71.

One hundred children referred from the Infant Welfare Centres made 775 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

Ten cases were investigated and assisted. One was a married woman with an illegitimate child. An endeavour was made, unsuccessfully, to reconcile husband and wife, and finally the woman and her child found a home with near relatives, where the child is well cared for, and suitable employment was found for the mother. Assistance was given to seven unmarried mothers, who found homes with relatives, where they were able to keep their babies, and, where necessary, advice and assistance was given in obtaining temporary monetary help, in claiming affiliation orders, in obtaining suitable employment, nursery accommodation, etc. In one case a home was found for the baby in another area. One unmarried mother was living with her two illegitimate children under very unsatisfactory conditions, and as suitable alternative accommodation could not be obtained, the mother and her children were admitted to the Public Assistance Institution.

Care of Premature Infants. (Ministry of Health Circular 20/44.)

One hundred and nine babies, representing nine per cent. of the total born during the year, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. They were followed up by the Health Visitors immediately after their discharge from hospital, or on the cessation of attendance of the midwife, and thereafter at frequent intervals. Thirty-seven of these infants were born at home, and seventy-two in hospital. Of those born at home, three died during the first twenty-four hours of life and thirty-three survived at the end of one month. Of those born in hospital, ten died within twenty-four hours and seven before the end of the first month of life. The higher death rate of premature babies born in hospital is due to the fact that women suffering from complications of pregnancy and labour were delivered in hospital and their babies were consequently in a more weakly state than those born at home.

Draught-proof cots, with washable canvas baskets for the baby, cot blankets, mucus catheters and special feeding bottles, etc., were loaned to one mother of a premature infant. Unfortunately there are no special small wards, cubicles or special milk kitchen for premature infants and their mothers in the Maternity Hospital. The Assistant Medical Officer for Child Welfare has clinical charge of premature infants in both the Maternity and Municipal General Hospitals.

Nurseries

Bank Hall and Hargher Clough Nurseries continued in use, the former as a day and night nursery, the latter as a day nursery only. Bank Hall Nursery is a training school for the Nursery Nurse Certificate.

Bank Hall Nursery has accomodation for 52 children and Hargher Clough for 26. The majority of the children in both nurseries are under three years of age.

	Bank Hall Nursery	Hargher Clough Nursery
The number of children in attendance in December, 1945 was	47	13
The average attendance throughout the year was	44	18

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

CENTRE.	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES												Grand Total	Average per Session	Doctors' Attendances	No. of Doctors' Consultations		Weighed		No. in attendance at end of year and who were	
		Under 1 yr.		1—2 yrs.		2—3 yrs.		3—4 yrs.		4—5 yrs.		Total										
		1st	Subse-quent	1st	Subse-quent	1st	Subse-quent	1st	Subse-quent	1st	Subse-quent											
Mount Olivet	50	101	1413	6	161	2	123	3	54	—	4	112	1755	1867	37	13	192	57	1514	353	136	217
Rosegrove ...	49	65	1009	2	213	3	107	—	72	—	27	70	1428	1498	30	17	165	68	1091	407	41	93
Colne Road	49	118	1977	2	448	4	142	1	92	—	32	125	2691	2816	57	17	172	114	2095	721	104	236
Mt. Pleasant	48	137	1530	6	383	3	198	3	63	—	5	149	2179	2328	48	13	145	73	1667	651	58	261
Florence St.	48	60	1134	5	167	1	81	2	23	—	13	68	1418	1486	31	12	127	36	1194	292	42	115
Bank Hall ...	101	304	2805	22	807	—	154	—	7	—	—	326	3773	4099	40	43	426	122	3108	1001	221	291
TOTAL.....	345	785	9868	43	2179	13	805	9	311	—	81	850	13244	14094	41	115	1227	470	10669	3425	602	1213

Meals, Cod Liver Oil, etc., for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

It was not necessary to put into operation during the year the scheme for the supply of free meals to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Apart from the cod-liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets supplied through the Ministry of Food Scheme, 426 lbs. of Cod-Liver Oil and 105 cartons of Adexolin were supplied by the Welfare Authority.

Home Nursing, Home Helps.

The District Nurses attended 3 mothers and 36 babies, making altogether 825 domiciliary visits. One home help was supplied during 1945.

Dental Treatment.

There were 14 sessions during the year.

	No. of Cases			Attend- ances	Extrac- tions	Fillings, Scaling, etc.	Dentures Supplied
	Old	New	Total				
Mothers	4	57	61	65	111	31	4
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Seven cases were notified during the year. Five occurred in hospital and one was removed from home to hospital for treatment. The district nurses attended 2 of the cases who were nursed at home

The incidence and the results of treatment are as follows :—

Cases notified	5	Vision impaired...	...	...	—
Rate per 1,000 registered births	4.1	Vision lost ... ..	...	...	—
Treated at home	1	Under treatment at end of year	...	...	2
Treated in Hospital	6	Deaths ... ..	...	...	—
Vision unimpaired	5				

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases occurred during 1945.

Child Life Protection.

No. of persons who were receiving children for reward

at the end of the year...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of children ... ..	...	...	...	...	10
Visits made by Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	75

Boarded-out Children.

Number of children boarded-out in Burnley on 31st December, 1945:—

Burnley Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	6
Lancashire County Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	1
Blackpool Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				8

Visits made by Health Visitors...	<hr/> 99
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----------

Actino-Therapy and X-Ray Examinations.

One hundred and ninety-one pre-school children received treatment, 2,173 attendances were made.

Two hundred and sixteen women referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics, etc., and 7 children from the Infant Welfare Centres were X-rayed at the Municipal General Hospital.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

No changes have been effected in the Orthopaedic scheme during 1945. A report on the work of the Orthopaedic Clinic, with separate statistics of school children and children under school age, are given in my Report as School Medical Officer, which is bound with this Report.

DETAILS OF THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1945.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to newly born infants	...	...	1,199						
Re-visits—1st year	...	...	4,826						
2nd „	...	...	2,332						
3rd „	...	...	2,050						
4th „	...	...	1,649						
5th „	...	...	1,557	...	...	...	...	13,613	

Visits in connection with :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
Ante-natal cases (703 visits re admissions to Maternity Hospital)...								1,155	
Child Life Protection cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	729	
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres (excluding Bank Hall)								—	
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors	...							343	
Number of Attendances at the Nursery Schools by Health Visitors								242	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 148 ; Evening, 47)	195
--	-----

Visits to Tuberculous cases :—

Notification under Tuberculosis Regulations	...	78					
For Dispensary purposes	...	3,104					
		—					3,182
Patients' Attendances at Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...		1,596

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	...	...	305
Number of attendances at Clinic	...	...	30,289
Number of visits paid to School Children	...	...	4,330
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	...	...	124
Number of children examined at Cleanliness Inspection	...	...	33,044

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Visits to Boarded-out Children	99
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

VENEREAL DISEASES, CLINIC.

Health Visitors' Attendances re treatments, etc.	...	...	...	403
Follow-up visits to female defaulters—				
Burnley...	...	...	...	382
Other districts	...	...	...	29

APPENDICES

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE
IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1945.

Causes of Death.	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
4. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
5. Diphtheria.....	M	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
	F	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	14	15	2	31
	F	—	1	—	12	8	1	22
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	M	—	2	—	3	1	—	6
	F	—	—	—	3	3	—	6
8. Syphilitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
	F	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
9. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
10. Measles	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-Enceph.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
13. Cancer, Buccal Cavity, etc., Oesoph. (M) and Uterus (F)	M	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
	F	—	—	—	—	5	7	12
14. Cancer, Stomach, Duodenum.....	M	—	—	—	1	12	7	20
	F	—	—	—	1	5	8	14
15. Cancer of Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	2	2	6	10
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	—	—	—	5	15	29	49
	F	—	—	—	3	12	25	40
17. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
	F	—	—	1	—	3	7	11
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	M	—	—	—	—	9	48	57
	F	—	—	—	1	13	54	68

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH
OF BURNLEY.—(Continued).

Causes of Death.	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages
19. Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	4	36	112	152
	F	—	—	—	10	54	134	198
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	—	—	—	1	5	9	15
	F	—	—	—	—	5	8	13
21. Bronchitis	M	2	—	—	4	19	20	45
	F	2	—	—	—	9	25	36
22. Pneumonia	M	4	—	—	1	12	5	22
	F	7	1	—	1	4	5	18
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	M	—	—	—	—	9	1	10
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
26. Appendicitis	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M	—	2	—	2	2	7	13
	F	—	—	1	1	8	8	18
28. Nephritis	M	—	—	—	1	3	1	5
	F	—	—	—	—	5	7	12
29. Puerperal and Post-abort. Sepsis ...	F	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
30. Other Maternal Causes	F	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
31. Premature Birth	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
32. Congenital Mal., Birth Injuries, etc. (Infant Diseases)	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
	F	14	—	—	1	1	—	16
33. Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
	F	—	—	—	3	1	1	5
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	—	—	2	1	3	2	8
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
35. Other Violent Causes	M	4	—	—	3	7	2	16
	F	1	—	1	2	2	4	10
36. All Other Causes	M	3	1	1	1	17	63	86
	F	2	3	1	7	20	59	92
TOTAL (all causes)	M	40	6	5	43	180	322	596
	F	37	8	8	57	163	362	635

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1945 (Excluding Non-Civilians).

[illegible]

Extract from the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Burnley Joint
Hospital Board, 1945.

Notifications in the Areas of the Constituent Authorities and the
numbers isolated in Hospital.

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.	
	Total Notified	Total Isolated	Total Notified	Total Isolated
Burnley County Borough	196	123	184	152
Nelson Borough.....	57	35	22	19
Colne Borough	27	19	15	11
Brierfield Urban District	39	18	4	3
Padiham Urban District	46	31	11	9
Trawden Urban District	2	1	—	—
Barrowford Urban District	8	1	—	—
Burnley Rural District.....	43	21	15	15

Total cases treated in the Burnley District Infectious Diseases Hospital
during 1945.

Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1944.	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1945.	Average stay in Hospital of Patients discharged (days).
58	664	605	24	93	34.7

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1945.

Case.	<i>Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings are taken.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling Milk which contained 17% of added water	Fined £5 and £4/9/0 costs.
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling Milk which contained 17% of added water	Fined £5 and £4/9/0 costs.
3	Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 91-94....	Nuisance caused by dampness and defective plaster	Work carried out. Case withdrawn on payment of costs of 3/6.
4	Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 91-94	Nuisance caused by dampness	Work carried out. Case withdrawn on payment of costs of 3/6.
5	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3.	Selling milk 20.6% deficient in fat	Fined £2 and £3/3/0 costs.
6	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3.	Selling baking powder 21.2% deficient in available Carbon Dioxide	Vendor acquitted on plea of warranty. Manufacturer fined £10 and £24/3/0 costs.
7	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling baking powder 13.7% deficient in available Carbon Dioxide	Vendor acquitted on plea of warranty. Manufacturer proceeded against, but case was dismissed.
8	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling baking powder 65.8% deficient in available Carbon Dioxide	Fined £2 and £3/3/0 costs.
9	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Section 32	Failure to take precautions against contamination of milk	Dismissed.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1945.

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings are taken.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
10	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	Obstructing Inspector	Fined £1 and £1/1/0 costs.
11	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Section 33	Using dirty milk float	Dismissed.
12	Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927 Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order, 1931... ..	(1) Using dirty cattle wagon ... (2) Failure to provide batterns or suitable litter (3) Waggon unsuitable for carriage of livestock (4) No guard rails on tail board	Fined total of £2 and £4/12/0 costs.
13	Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927 Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order, 1931... ..	(1) Using dirty cattle wagon ... (2) Failure to provide batterns or suitable litter (3) Waggon unsuitable for carriage of livestock (4) No guard rails on tail board	Fined total of £4 and £2/2/0 costs on two counts and two counts dismissed.
14	Defence Regulation, 33B (Venereal Disease)... ..	Failure to attend for, and submit to, medical examination	Dismissed. Defendant to pay costs £1/5/0.
15	Defence Regulations, 33B. (Venereal Disease)... ..	Failure to continue treatment	Dismissed, as patient repatriated to Channel Islands.
16	Defence Regulation, 33B. (Venereal Disease)... ..	Failure to continue treatment	Sent to prison for 3 months (in 1946).



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

1945

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1945-1946.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS :—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR R. HUDSON).

*ALDERMAN G. HALE, J.P., Chairman.

*ALDERMAN E. BRODRICK, J.P., Vice-Chairman.

ALDERMAN W. BUCHANAN.

*ALDERMAN T. P. TAYLOR.

*ALDERMAN T. MAXFIELD, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. SAMPSON, J.P. (Died 1946).

*COUNCILLOR MRS. M. A. BATTLE, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. B. M. CLITHEROE, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR MISS A. FEARNEHOUGH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MISS E. UTLEY.

*COUNCILLOR MISS A. PROCTOR.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. E. A. WATSON, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR W. CROSSLEY.

*COUNCILLOR J. T. CLEGG.

COUNCILLOR J. GRAHAM.

*COUNCILLOR W. HEAP.

COUNCILLOR J. LANCASTER.

COUNCILLOR T. SCHOFIELD.

COUNCILLOR W. SMITH.

MISS D. N. CHEW. B.A.

*THE VERY REV. JOHN J. INGRAM, M.A., R.D.

REV. B. E. HUGHES, M.A., B.D.

REV. O. W. SMITH.

*Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee.

CONTENTS

	page
ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT	27
ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS	8-20
BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN	29
CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR	15
CONVALESCENT HOMES	27
CO-OPERATION OF—Parents, School Attendance Officers, Teachers, Voluntary Bodies... ..	29
CO-ORDINATION	9
DEAF CHILDREN	29
DELICATE CHILDREN	31
DENTAL INSPECTION	26
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION	19
FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION	13
FOLLOWING-UP... ..	18
HANDICAPPED PUPILS	29-31
Blind and Partially Blind	29
Deaf	30
Delicate	31
Educationally Sub-normal	30
Physically Defective	31
HEIGHT AND WEIGHT	15-16
HYGIENE OF SCHOOLS	9
INFECTIOUS DISEASES... ..	19
INSPECTION CLINIC	17
“LIGHT” TREATMENT	27
MEDICAL INSPECTION	10-16
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION	34
NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES	32
NUTRITION	16

CONTENTS—*Continued.*

	page
OPEN-AIR SCHOOL	27-32
PLAYGROUND CLASSES	27
PROVISION OF COD LIVER OIL AND MALT A.	28
PROVISION OF MEALS... ..	27
PROVISION OF MILK	28
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN	31
PHYSICAL TRAINING AND PLAYING FIELDS	27
 SANITARY SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS	9
SCHOOL BATHS... ..	28
SCHOOL CAMP	27
SCHOOL CLINICS	8, 20
SCHOOL JOURNEYS	28
SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF	7
SCHOOL POPULATION AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	7
 SECONDARY SCHOOLS :—	
Medical and Dental Inspection	33
Treatment of Defects	33
SPECIAL SCHOOLS	29-30
STAFF	8
STATISTICAL TABLES (Appendix)	35-46
 TREATMENT OF DEFECTS :—	
Dental Disease	26
Ear, Nose and Throat	21
Minor Ailments	20
Orthoptic	23
Orthopaedic	23
Pre-School Children	21
Skin Diseases	20
Speech Defects	32
Defective Vision	22
 UNCLEANLINESS	14

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BURNLEY,

October, 1946.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the School Medical Service for the year 1945.

During the recent war years, owing to staffing difficulties, routine inspections of the intermediate age group of children were not carried out, but in 1945 the inspection of these children was resumed. Unfortunately, staff shortage later in the year made it impossible to complete all the medical inspections which were intended, and as most of the pupils in the two academic secondary schools were inspected in the previous year, they were omitted in 1945.

The general health of the school population has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. Although measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria were more prevalent than in 1944, their incidence was not extensive, and school attendance was not seriously affected. Apart from diphtheria, infectious diseases were comparatively mild in character. However, four deaths of school children, which resulted from diphtheria, could have been prevented if these children had been immunised.

The general physical condition of the children has been well maintained, and rarely now is a child found to be seriously undernourished. The surveys of the nutritional condition of the children show that over 88% were reasonably well nourished, and 11% slightly below normal.

I have drawn attention elsewhere in this Report to the shortage of dental staff, which continued throughout 1945, and which affected the amount of dental treatment which could be given. Only about one-third of the children found to have dental defects were treated, and as the incidence of dental caries is high, and as considerably more orthodontic work should be undertaken than is now possible, consideration should be given in the near future to the appointment of an additional whole-time dental surgeon.

Over 6% of the children examined were found to have defective eyesight, and of 655 children referred to the ophthalmic specialist, or who received examination privately, 429 required to have spectacles. Fewer children received operative treatment for unhealthy tonsils and adenoids; the total operated upon, either through the Authority's scheme or privately, being 203, as compared with 393 in the previous year. There were, however, 60 children on the waiting list for operative treatment at the end of the year.

For a second year no speech therapy was undertaken, owing to the impossibility of obtaining a speech therapist.

May I again express my thanks to you for your support during the year, to the Director of Education and the teaching staffs for their helpful co-operation, and to the School Medical Staff for the conscientious manner in which they have performed their duties.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT.

School Medical Officer.

General Information

SCHOOLS.

The re-organisation of the schools under the Education Act, 1944, has been carried out in some schools, but new buildings and structural alterations are required, particularly to meet the needs of Roman Catholic children, before the scheme can be completed.

At the end of 1945, the schools were classified thus :—

Primary Schools.

No on the Roll at
21st December, 1945.

						Infants Dept.	Junior Dept.
Abel Street	....	...	...	...	...	181	170
Burnley Wood	....	...	...	...	...	123	—
Lionel Street	...	...	...	...	...	156	283
Stoneyholme	...	...	...	...	...	189	288
Rosegrove	...	...	...	...	...	133	171
Hargher Clough	...	...	...	...	...	190	274
Habergham	...	...	...	...	...	37	51
Heasandford	...	...	...	...	...	169	234
Coal Clough	...	...	...	...	...	217	—
Todmorden Road	...	...	...	...	...	273	350
Whittlefield	...	...	...	...	...	111	—
Rosehill	...	...	...	...	...	150	185
Healey Wood	...	...	...	...	...	71	95
Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	96	—
St. Peter's	...	...	...	...	...	60	109
Pickup Croft	...	...	...	...	...	51	—
Holy Trinity	...	...	...	...	...	165	215
St. Stephen's	...	...	...	...	...	109	222
St. Andrew's	...	...	...	...	...	122	110
Wood Top (No. on Roll 16.11.45.—School was							
was closed until beginning of Spring							
Term owing to breakdown in heating							
system)							
...	...	...	...	...	...	81	67
Lane Head	...	...	...	...	...	54	84
Back Lane	...	...	...	...	...	52	82

Modern Secondary Schools

No. on Roll

Abel Street Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	...	279
Burnley Wood Girls' Modern Secondary	...	...	...	302
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary	...	...	...	306
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary	...	...	...	303

Technical High Schools.

	No. on Roll.
Heasandford Girls' Technical High School	300
Towneley Boys' Technical High School	305

Academic High Schools.

	No on Roll.
Grammar School for Boys	572
High School for Girls	456

Schools Not Yet Re-organised.

	Department :				
	Infants	Junior	Mixed	Boys	Girls
St. Mary's R.C.	181	—	—	235	201
St. Thomas's R.C.	53	114	—	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C.	156	—	271	—	—
St. John's R.C.	82	—	169	—	—
St. Augustine's R.C.	34	—	72	—	—

Special Schools.

School for the Blind	Blind 4 ; Partially sighted 11
School for the Deaf. Deaf 10 ; Partially Deaf 3 ; Defective Speech 3	
Coal Clough Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children :	65
Open Air School	121

SCHOOL CLINIC.

All the clinics of the School Medical Service, with the exception of artificial sunlight treatment and the bathing of verminous children and those suffering from scabies, are centralised in the Elizabeth Street premises.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 30,289, a decrease of 9,735 over the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 305 days.

List of Clinics.—No changes have been made in the clinics or their location and times.

Report

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :—

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers :—

G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. F. MACKAY, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned Sept., 1945.)

CONSTANCE G. LEE, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed Nov. 1945.)

School Dentists :—

HENRY A. BOLTON, L.D.S. (H.M. Forces, from November, 1941).

ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S. (Resigned May, 1945.)

E. L. SHEANE, L.D.S. (Appointed Sept., 1945.)

J. B. JACKSON, L.D.S. (Part-time).

J. H. LAW, L.D.S. (Part-time) from April, 1945.

Ophthalmic Specialist (part-time) :—

K. R. BROWN, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist (Part-time) :—

W. APPLEYARD, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., from October, 1945.

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses ; one Orthopaedic Nurse ; one Orthoptist (part-time) ; three Clerks ; two Dental Clerk-Attendants.

No change was made in 1945 in the allocation of the work between the medical officers and between dental surgeons.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

Complete co-ordination exists between the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. The consultative services and forms of treatment, including operative treatment for enlarged tonsils, X-Ray diagnosis and artificial sunlight treatment are equally available for both school and pre-school children.

Hospital treatment coming within the Approved Schemes is given in the Municipal General Hospital, with the exception of Orthopaedic hospital treatment. Orthopaedic cases are sent to Marples Hospital, Cheshire, Biddulph Grange Hospital, and Ethei Hedley Hospital, Windermere.

Since the Education Act, 1944, came into operation, no schemes have been adopted for extending the scope of hospital treatment, and no special arrangements have been made with the local voluntary hospital for the provision of treatment.

The teachers have continued to co-operate well in facilitating arrangements for routine medical inspection, following-up of defects and by referring cases to the clinic.

Information regarding the suitability of school leavers for different forms of employment is passed from the School Medical Department to the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Ministry of Labour.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.

Once again I would draw attention to the insanitary trough-type of closets which exist for the use of scholars in St. Stephen's, Holy Trinity and

St. Augustine's Schools. These closets are foul, offensive and antiquated. It is paradoxical that hygiene, biology and a healthy way of life should be taught to children, while expecting them to use such insanitary conveniences. I would again urge their replacement by modern water-closets, unless these schools are to be closed in the very near future. In many of the schools the urinals for boys have no flushing cisterns, with the result that stagnant urine causes them to smell offensively. Automatic flushing tanks should be fitted to all such urinals without delay.

Twenty-two visits were paid by the sanitary inspectors to schools, during which the following defects were found :—

Blocked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective urinals and closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
							2
Both defects were remedied							—

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS.

During the war years, when the shortage and frequent changes of staff made it difficult to complete full inspection of all three age-groups in the schools, the routine inspection of children in the intermediate group was discontinued, in accordance with a suggestion made by the Ministry of Education, and such children were inspected only when specially referred by teachers, parents, or nurses. In 1945 it was again possible to inspect children in all three age-groups, in addition to children in the nursery classes. However, owing to changes in the staff in the latter part of the year, it was found impossible to carry out routine inspections in the two Academic Secondary Schools, but as practically all the scholars in these two secondary schools had been inspected annually in previous years, it was considered advisable to concentrate more on the children in the primary and modern secondary schools.

The statistics given in this report are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. The Junior Commercial and Junior Technical Schools were discontinued in August, 1945, and the children transferred to the Modern Secondary or Technical High Schools, and other re-organisation to conform with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, occurred during 1945. I have, however, given statistics in this report so far as possible on the lines of previous reports including figures for Modern Secondary and Technical High School children along with those of Primary School children, and giving separate figures only for the Academic Secondary Schools. Consequently the term "elementary school" has, for convenience, been

retained in this report, but statistics given under this heading include those of schools which have been re-organised as "primary," "modern secondary," and "technical high" schools, as well as those which have not yet been reorganised. In the report for 1946, it is intended to give separate statistics from primary and secondary schools.

The total number of children submitted to routine inspections in all types of schools was sixty less than in the previous year. Owing to the fact that for a period of fifteen weeks there was a vacancy among the assistant medical officers, it was not possible to maintain the normal periodic following-up of children with defects. Consequently the numbers of special inspections and re-inspections show a reduction on the figures for the previous year.

In the following table are given the numbers inspected under the nursery, entrant, intermediate, and leaver age groups. The "nursery" group includes the children in the special nursery classes, the children under 5 years of age who are in attendance at Infants Schools and the children in Accrington Road Special Nursery School.

Code Groups			Total	Total
Nursery Children :			1945	1944
Aged 1 year	...	—	1	2
" 2 "	...	34	68	77
" 3 "	...	62	117	173
" 4 "	...	136	242	407
		—	—	—
		232	428	659
		—	—	—
			Total	Total
Entrants :			1945	1944
Aged 5 years	...	356	662	811
" 6 "	...	115	228	211
" 7 "	...	26	49	61
		—	—	—
		497	939	1083
		—	—	—
			Total	Total
Intermediates :			1945	1944
Aged 8 years	...	403	772	Nil.
" 9 "	...	91	195	Nil.
		—	—	—
		494	967	
		—	—	—

		Boys	Girls	Total	Total
Leavers :				1945	1944
Aged 12 years	...	156	141	297	624
„ 13 „	...	92	41	133	95
„ 14 „	...		1	1	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		248	183	431	722
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Others	... ..	47	67	114	54
Total Routine		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Inspections	...	1518	1361	2879	2518
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections :		1945	1944
At Schools...	... ..	41	35
At School Clinic	... ..	1589	2051
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1630	2086
		<hr/>	<hr/>

No. of Re-Inspections :

At schools	... ..	2083	3809
At School Clinic	... ..	1373	2094
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		3456	5903
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Visits of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to Elementary Schools were :—

For Routine Medical Inspection :	Morning 100	Afternoon 49	=	149
For “ Following-up ” Defects :	„ 10	„ 3	=	13
				<hr/>
				162
				<hr/>

In addition to the 13 special visits to schools for the following-up defects, the Medical Officer saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine and Special Inspections in the Elementary Schools (including Nursery School and Classes).

The following is a summary of the defects found in 1945 compared with the previous year :—

		1945			1944			
1.	Total number of children examined at routine and special inspections ...	2920			2553			
		1945			1944			
		No.			%	No.		
2.	Number of children suffering from							
	Uncleanliness... ..	8	...	0.3	...	1	...	0.04
	Skin Disease	118	...	4.0	...	87	...	3.4
	External Eye Disease ...	23	...	0.8	...	17	...	0.6
	Defective Vision							
	(including Squint)... ..	195	...	6.7	...	75	...	2.9
	Ear Disease	28	...	1.0	...	39	...	1.5
	Nose and Throat Disease ...	425	...	14.6	...	470	...	18.4
	Enlarged Glands	98	...	3.4	...	266	...	10.4
	Defective Speech	10	...	0.3	...	10	...	0.4
	Heart Disease	46	...	1.6	...	85	...	3.3
	Anaemia	25	...	0.9	...	21	...	0.8
	Lung Disease (Non-Tub.) ...	58	...	2.0	...	83	...	3.2
Tuberculosis :								
	Pulmonary Definite ...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
	„ Suspected ...	1	...	0.03	...	2	...	0.1
	Non-Pulmonary ...	3	...	0.1	...	—	...	—
	Diseases of Nervous System	17	...	0.6	...	5	...	0.2
	Deformities	83	...	2.8	...	66	...	2.6
	Other Defects and Diseases	135	...	4.6	...	95	...	3.7

The statistics of **routine** inspections showed that the percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease, was 16.1 in the Nursery Group, 13.4 in the Entrant's Group, 12.3 in the Intermediate Group, 12.8 in the Leavers' Group ; the percentage for the total code groups being 13.3. The percentages found to require treatment showed a decrease in all groups on the figures for the previous year, except in the Leavers' Group, which showed an increase.

Uncleanliness.—The nurses made 124 cleanliness surveys of children in elementary and special schools, and carried out 33,044 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 603 individual children were found to be unclean. In 17 instances vermin were found, and in 2,396 instances nits were present in the hair. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin and nits was 7.3%. 804 notices giving advice as to the best means of getting rid of vermin and nits were sent to parents, and where necessary, these were followed up by personal visits by the nurses to the homes. A more strongly worded notice to parents was sent on 94 occasions on which re-inspection by the nurses showed that children were still verminous. The disinfestation by Lethane Oil of verminous heads was carried out as a routine procedure by the school nurses at the clinic.

It was not found necessary to cleanse any school children at the Cleansing and Disinfestation Centre, but 140 were given baths and treatment for Scabies.

Physical Defects.—The summary given above shows that there have been less defects found than in the previous year. The percentage of children with eye defects requiring treatment was higher than that for 1944, but that of children with nose and throat defects showed a decrease. Respiratory diseases of a non-tuberculous nature were less prevalent than in 1944.

195 children were found on inspection to have defective vision and squint, but only 122 cases were sufficiently severe as to necessitate their being referred to the ophthalmic specialist officer. The figure shows a very considerable increase on that for 1944, but this is due to the fact that more five-year old children have had vision tests soon after entering the Infants' Departments. In previous years, vision tests were frequently postponed until children were six years old, but the results of earlier testing have shown the necessity of providing spectacles to children who require them as soon as they commence their school life. The routine of following up cases of defective vision and ensuring that spectacles are worn, and broken spectacles replaced, has been continued.

During inspection in the schools 10 children were found to have stammer or other defects of articulation, and an additional one was ascertained through the clinics. At the end of 1945, 111 children with defective articulation were on the waiting list for speech therapy. The position of Speech Therapist has been vacant since the latter part of 1943. There are now 111 ascertained cases of speech defect, in addition to some not yet discovered, who require treatment. A Speech Therapist has now taken up duty (in September 1946), but it will take several years to overcome the arrears of treatment of such cases, and in the meantime some children have left school without having had any speech therapy.

Clothing and Footgear.—Again during 1945, as in the previous four years, careful inspection was made by the Assistant Medical Officer of the clothing and footgear of elementary school children to see if war conditions were causing children to be badly or insufficiently clad. An analysis of the findings in respect of 2,879 children shows that few children had defective clothing and footgear, but a smaller number than in previous years could be considered as having “very good” clothes and shoes.

	Clothing.		Footgear.	
	No. of Children.	%	No. of Children	%
Children classified as very good	182	6.3	181 ...	6.3
Children classified as good ...	2676 ...	93.0 ...	2679 ...	93.0
Children classified as defective ...	21 ...	0.7 ...	14 ...	0.5
Children classified as very defective	— ...	— ...	5 ...	0.2

The Physique of the School Child (as judged by weight and height).

In my report for 1944, I commented in some detail on the improvement in the average heights and weights of children in the different age groups which occurred in the course of 34 years. During 1945, these heights and weights have been generally maintained, with the exception that the averages for boys in the 12-year old group have shown a decrease on those of the previous year.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys		Girls	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
Number Inspected ...	394 ...	356 ...	417 ...	306
Average Height in inches ...	42.9 ...	43.5 ...	42.6 ...	43.5
Average Weight in pounds ...	42.7 ...	43.3 ...	41.6 ...	43.0

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 8 Years.

			Boys 1944		Boys 1945		Girls 1944		Girls 1945
Number Inspected	...	...	Nil	...	403	...	Nil	...	369
Average Height in inches	...	...	Nil	...	49.7	...	Nil	...	49.1
Average Weight in pounds	...	...	Nil	...	57.4	...	Nil	...	56.1

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

			Boys 1944		Boys 1945		Girls 1944		Girls 1945
Number Inspected	...	...	283	...	156	...	341	...	141
Average Height in inches	...	...	56.8	...	56.1	...	56.5	...	57.0
Average Weight in pounds	...	...	83.2	...	78.8	...	80.6	...	80.7

Nutrition.—The general review of the nutritional state of school children, which has been continuously carried out for eleven years, is based on general observation of each child by the medical officer and is intended only to give a broad picture of the nutrition of the school population. In 1945, of 2,879 children so reviewed, 88.6% were classified as having normal or excellent nutrition. The fact that the percentage who were considered to be excellently nourished was less than in the previous three years should not be taken to indicate any real reduction in the general nutritional condition, and is due in the main to a different standard of estimation, following a change of medical officer.

Total Number of Children inspected		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
		3700	3194	3335	3279	2918	2860	2916	3242	2722	2476	2879
Percentage of children inspected who were found to have :—	Excellent Nutrition	7.8	12.0	12.0	11.9	14.6	13.3	7.8	21.9	23.6	21.0	8.0
	Normal Nutrition	84.3	78.9	75.5	74.9	71.9	78.0	75.1	71.2	68.2	70.2	80.6
	Slightly Subnormal Nutrition	7.6	8.9	11.6	12.8	13.1	8.5	17.0	6.9	7.8	8.6	11.3
	Bad Nutrition	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	0.4	0.2	0.1

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 1,635 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 3,077. 2,559 of the attendances were in respect of defects which did not require the exclusion of the children from school. Certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted in respect of the remaining 518 attendances. In 65 instances, children granted certificates of exclusion were referred for treatment to their private doctors.

Scabies, which has been prevalent for several years, continued to show a decrease in 1945. Fewer cases were discovered during consultations in the Clinic, and more during routine inspections in the schools, and so it would appear that some parents did not trouble to seek medical advice for their children in respect to this skin disease, but allowed them to attend school, being either indifferent to, or unaware of the risk of spread of the contagion by attendance in school of untreated cases.

The following is a summary of the defects found in elementary and special school children attending the inspection clinic :—

					Requiring Treatment.		Requiring observation.
Defective Clothing and Footgear ...	...				4	...	—
Uncleanliness ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	—
Defective Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	—
Ringworm ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	—
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	92	...	—
Impetigo ...	...	...	...	...	251	...	—
Other Skin Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	97	...	—
Eye Defects ...	...	...	...	...	224	...	5
Ear Defects ...	...	...	...	...	88	...	—
Nose and Throat Defects ...	...	...	...	...	88	...	3
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)					23	...	1
Defective Speech ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13
Anaemia ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

Certificates of exclusion from school and lists of houses in which infectious diseases occur continue to be sent daily to the Education Office.

Infectious diseases were considerably more prevalent during 1945 than during the previous year. Measles appeared in its biennial epidemic form in March and continued prevalent until June. Almost one-third of the total cases were in children aged 5 to 14 years. Diphtheria was also more prevalent, there being four times more cases in school children than in 1944, and most of these occurred during the last quarter of the year. Diphtheria caused the deaths of four of the eleven children of school age who died. These four lives could have been saved if the children had been immunised against diphtheria. The four cases of tuberculosis in school children were only one-third of the number which were notified in 1944. Scarlet fever was only slightly more prevalent than in the previous year.

The notifiable diseases amongst children of school age (5-14 years) notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows :—

Disease	No. of Notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	127	1
Diphtheria	120	4
Measles and German Measles	577	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	13	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	—
Whooping Cough	24	—
Dysentery	22	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria.—Immunisation against diphtheria was continued at the weekly clinic, 1,005 children were immunised, of whom 189 were between 5 and 14 years of age. It is estimated that at 31st December 1945, there were 5,540 children under 5 years of age, and 10,200 children aged 5 to 14 years in the Borough, and that of these only 38% and 73% respectively have been immunised against diphtheria.

The numbers dealt with during 1945 were :—

	Under 5 years	5—14 years	Adults	Total Attendances
Immunisation completed at the Clinic	816	189	3	2428

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

No alterations were made during 1945 in the scheme for treatment of defects. The 30,289 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic are 9735 less than in 1944.

Scabies although less prevalent necessitated the treatment of 140 children at the Basket Street Cleansing Station.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Pre-School and School Children).

Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic	Dental	Inspection	Nose Throat and Ear	Orthopaedic	Orthoptic	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
9,873	3,855	3,793	3,197	199	5,635	1,384	2,353	30,289

Minor Ailments.—Attendances for treatment of elementary and special school children were :—

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/45	Number of New Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attend- ances
SKIN :—				
Ringworm : Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	—	2	2	15
Scabies	3	89	92	521
Impetigo	6	242	248	2398
Other Skin Diseases	—	71	71	472
EYE :—				
Blepharitis	—	22	22	174
Conjunctivitis	1	10	11	118
Iritis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	3	3	47
Corneal Ulcer... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	5	50	55	497
EAR :—				
Otitis Media	1	16	17	203
Other Ear Diseases	3	63	66	464
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc. ...	15	618	633	4099
	34	1186	1220	9008

Ringworm cases referred to Manchester and Salford Hospital for X-Ray
Treatment... .. —

Ringworm cases referred to Municipal General Hospital for "Wood's
Glass" Diagnosis... .. 5

It was ascertained that 37 children found to have minor ailments received treatment otherwise than at the Clinic.

Pre-School Children treated at the School Clinic.—The following cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

SKIN	No. of Cases		No. of Attendances	
Ringworm : Head	—	...	—	
Body	—	...	—	
Scabies	4	...	56	
Impetigo	18	...	119	
Other Skin Conditions	14	...	119	
EYE :				
Blepharitis	5	...	54	
Conjunctivitis	14	...	188	
Other Eye Conditions	15	...	93	
EAR :				
Otitis Media	3	...	22	
Other Ear Conditions	7	...	56	
Miscellaneous, <i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries,				
Bruises, Sores, etc.	20	...	68	
Total		100	...	775

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.—Examination of children with ear, nose and throat defects and operations for removal of tonsils, adenoids, etc., were undertaken by the Surgical Officer of the Municipal General Hospital until October, 1945, when a part-time appointment of an oto-laryngologist was made. Throughout the year, 114 examinations were undertaken in the Clinic and 92 operations performed in the Municipal General Hospital.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.—No change has been made in the scheme for treatment of these defects.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
New Cases examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Children Re-examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	518
Children prescribed Spectacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
" " " re-examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
Attendances for atropine drops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1614
Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	3254

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of cases dealt with in 1945.

Elementary and Special School Children.

Defect.	New Cases.		Old Cases.		Totals.	
Hypermetropia	38	...	86	124
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia	—	...	1	1
Hypermetropia plus Cataract	—	...	1	1
Hypermetropia plus Nystagmus	—	...	2	2
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	63	...	231	294
" " plus Nystagmus	—	...	—	—
Myopia	11	...	19	30
Myopia plus Cataract	—	...	1	1
Myopic Astigmatism	18	...	39	57
Mixed Astigmatism	14	...	25	39
Cataract	—	...	1	1
Anisometropia	2	...	1	3
STRABISMUS	—	...	—	—
plus Hypermetropia	5	...	80	85
" Hypermetropic Astigmatism	7	...	27	34
" Myopic Astigmatism	—	...	1	1
" Nystagmus	—	...	1	1
Not yet classified...	4	...	—	4
Found to have normal vision	2	...	2	4
Totals	164	...	518	682

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

No alterations were made in the Scheme for Orthoptic treatment of squint during 1945.

Details of the cases treated are as follows :—

	Eurnley Children.				Lancs. County Cases.	Total.
	Elem.	Spec.	Sec.	Ch. W.		
Cases brought forward, 1/1/45 ...	33	2	2	—	1	38
New Cases during year... ..	27	3	2	—	6	38
Total Cases dealt with ...	60	5	4	—	7	76
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR :—						
Cases refused operation and therefore						
ceased Orthoptic treatment ...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Left School and Left Town ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Discharged as cured ...	25	1	2	—	4	32
Crossed off Books (failed to attend) ...	2	2	—	—	—	4
Parents refused treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total discharges	33	3	2	—	4	42
DETAILS OF CASES ON BOOKS, 31/12/45:						
No. ready for operation and further						
treatment	6	—	—	—	—	6
No. to continue treatment	21	2	2	—	3	28
Total carried forward to 1946	27	2	2	—	3	34
Cases referred for Orthoptic test only	3	—	—	—	3	6
Attendances made during the year by						
treatment cases	1270	33	78	—	75	1456
No. had operation under Auth. Scheme	18	1	—	—	—	19
No. had operation apart from Auth.						
Scheme	—	—	—	—	—	—
Half-days devoted to treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	251

THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

No alterations were made during 1945 in the arrangements for ascertainment and treatment of orthopaedic defects.

The following statistics include school and pre-school children and tuberculous cripple cases. Cases of crippling due to active tuberculosis received hospital treatment through the Tuberculosis Scheme.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC STATISTICS.					No.
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Orthopaedic Work)	...				373
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Bank Hall Sunlight Clinic)					83
Sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	22
New Cases examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	...		122
Old Cases re-examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	...		197
Cases treated or supervised by Orthopaedic Nurse	...	...	...		207

Ninety-one patients were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC CASES DURING 1945.

	School Children	Child Welfare Cases
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1945	5	—
Admitted during the year	6	4
Discharged during the year	6	2
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1945	5	2
Average duration of Stay (in days) of those discharged during 1945	255	151

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

Referred from			Attendances at Orthopaedic Clinic		
School Clinic	{ Elementary		3437		
	{ Special ...		356		
	{ Secondary		293		
Tuberculosis Clinic	...	...	145		
Child Welfare Clinic	•	...	1549		
Total			5780		

Number remaining on the register of the Orthopaedic Clinic on the 31st December, 1945	School Children.		Tuber- culosis Cases.	Child Welfare Cases.	Total.
	Elem. & Spec.	Sec.			
...	100	14	34	59	207

In addition to the treatment of cases on the Orthopaedic Clinic register, the Orthopaedic Nurse gave remedial exercises, massage, breathing exercises, etc., to children with minor deformities and postural defects and post-operative tonsil and adenoid cases referred direct to her by the Assistant Medical Officers.

The following cases were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers direct to the Orthopaedic Nurse for treatment :

	School Medical Cases		Tuber- culosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Isolation Hospital Cases
	Elementary and Special	Secondary			
No. of Cases	212	9	—	73	14
Attendances :					
For Remedial Exercises ...	473	30	—	1	—
For Breathing Exercises ...	1210	15	—	40	—
For Corrective Treatment	457	106	—	448	63
TOTAL	2140	151	—	489	63

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

One of the two whole-time dental surgeons continued to be absent on military service throughout the year. From January to August a part-time dental surgeon undertook one session weekly and from September, two sessions. From 1st May, another part-time dental surgeon attended six sessions per week. At the end of May we lost the services of the remaining whole-time dental surgeon, the post not being filled until September, when another whole-time dental surgeon commenced duties. Consequently the amount of dental inspection and treatment shows a reduction on that of the previous year.

Routine dental inspections of 9,609 elementary and 188 special school children were made, a total of 9,797. Of these, 6,092 (62.2%) were found to require some dental attention. A further 351 inspections were made at the Clinic. Treatment was given to 2,284 elementary and special school children—only 35.5% of those who required it.

The elementary and special school children examined were :—

Number Inspected in Schools.			Not Requiring Treatment.		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
4,886	4,911	9,797	1,912	1,793	2,974	3,118

“Following up” of Dental Defects.—The school nurses continue to interview parents whose children have not attended the Dental Clinic or received treatment otherwise, as the result of having been notified of the need of dental treatment.

Number found to require treatment 6443

Attended School Dental Clinic 2284

Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or
treatment received privately, or left school or town 4159

Dental treatment given to elementary and special school children:—

Fillings.			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations.		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Tem- porary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total other Opera- tions
54	756	810	4,750	1,135	5,885	1,350	23	330	353

“LIGHT” THERAPY.—During 1945, 56 school children received treatment at the Bank Hall Clinic and 189 at the Municipal General Hospital. In addition 96 children were referred from the School Clinic to the Municipal General Hospital for X-ray examinations and 5 for Wood’s glass diagnosis of ringworm.

The following treatments were given to school children suffering from malnutrition, respiratory and other debilitating diseases :—

	No. Treated.	Attend- ances.	TREATMENTS.		
			Mercury Vapour Lamp.	Carbon Arc Lamp.	Krom- ayer Lamp.
Bank Hall Hospital.....	56	947	947	—	—
Municipal General Hospital.....	189	3864	248	3574	11

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

School Camp.—The permanent School Camp at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on 16th March, and closed on 12th October. 349 boys and 400 girls were sent to the camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examination of 813 children.

Convalescent Home.—The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes was open for the reception of children from 10th April to 4th September. 41 boys and 102 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two to three weeks. Pearson’s Fresh Air Fund (Burnley Committee) again arranged for 178 children to have two weeks’ holiday at the Seaside.

Physical Training, Playing Fields, Playground Classes.—No alterations in arrangements were made during 1945. (See previous reports).

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals.—The number of meals provided continues to increase, and in the year ended 31st March, 1945, a total of 1,222,099 meals were consumed which is more than four times the number provided three years ago.

MEALS PROVIDED.

		During year ended 31/3/45		During year ended 31/3/44
Breakfasts	...	152,622	...	156,919
Dinners	...	871,997	...	852,583
Teas	...	197,480	...	202,690
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		1,222,099		1,212,192
		<hr/>		<hr/>

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 3841 and the lowest 3817, the average being 3829.

Milk.—In December, 1945, 6,901 children (5,519 Elementary, 1,382 Secondary) received milk, of whom 6,165 paid for it and 736 received it free. Thus about 75 per cent. of the school children were receiving milk at the end of the year, as compared with 85 per cent. at the end of 1944.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Education, in Circular 1443, for the selection of children requiring supplementary nourishment, periodical nutrition surveys were continued.

Cod Liver Oil.—During 1945, 203 children received 349 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and 86 pints of iron tonic.

School Baths.—No major alterations were made during 1945 in the provision of bathing facilities in the schools.

The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children at the Public Swimming Baths usually during school hours. 42,981 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 46,282 last year.

School Journeys.—No alterations have been made in the arrangements in operation to enable children to travel free on public vehicles to the Special Schools and the School Clinic.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

All these persons and organisations have continued to give most valuable assistance during 1945. Three cases were referred to the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The number of parents who were present when their children were being examined by the Medical Officer in the schools is :—

With the Nursery Age Group	...	...	190 or 44.4%
„ „ Entrants	...	...	597 or 63.6%
„ „ Intermediates	...	...	395 or 40.9%
„ „ Third Age Group	...	...	11 or 2.6%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

All children in the Special Schools were medically and dentally inspected during the year.

Blind and Partially Sighted Children.—The numbers of children on the roll of the blind school and the special class for partially-sighted on the 31st December, 1945, are as follows :—

	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Blind Children ...	2	—	2	—	4
Class for Partially- Sighted Children ...	7	2	—	2	11

Four blind children of school age were in residential institutions for the blind.

Deaf Children.—At the end of 1945 there were 16 children receiving instruction in the Day School for the Deaf.

No. of Children on Register on 31st December, 1945.	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(a) Totally Deaf Children ...	3	2	3	2	10
(b) Children with Slight Degree of Hearing	1	1	1	—	3
(c) Defective Speech, but not Deaf ...	1	2	—	—	3

The staff of the school consists of a head teacher and one assistant.

Educationally. Sub-Normal Children.—The numbers in attendance in the Special Day School for Educationally Sub-normal pupils were as follows :—

	Burnley Children.		Children from Adjoining Areas.		TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
On Register 1st Jan., 1945 ...	29	31	4	5	69
Admitted during 1945 ...	4	7	2	7	20
Discharged during 1945 ...	11	8	1	4	24
On Register Dec., 1945 ...	22	30	5	8	65

Nineteen Burnley children left the Special School during 1945, for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Reported to Local Authority for M.D.	1	1
Granted exemption before 16 years ...	5	1
Reached 16 years of age... ..	—	3
Left town	2	1
Admitted to Home Office School ...	2	—
Transferred to Elementary School ...	1	1
Transferred to School for the Deaf ...	—	1
TOTAL ...	11	8

Three special classes, one in Lionel Street School, one in Stoneyholme School, and one in St. Peter's School, were discontinued in 1944, owing to shortage of staff. These have now been recommenced (in 1946) as classes for educationally sub-normal pupils who require specialised education, partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools, but whose retardation is not so severe as to require education in a special school.

Ineducable mentally defective children, who have been reported to the Local Authority for Mental Deficiency, under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, are supervised by the staff of the County Mental Welfare Services. The following are particulars regarding Burnley children under 16 years of age :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Under Statutory Supervision	9	14
In Certified Institutions	11	8

Six children under 16 years of age were in attendance at the Occupational Centre, which is administered by the staff of the Central Lancashire Area of the County Mental Welfare Services.

Higher Education of Blind Students.—Three Burnley and three County Technical Students are in training at the workshop.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DELICATE PUPILS.

Tuberculosis.—All cases of definite or suspected tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who arranges for appropriate treatment or supervision. Cases of crippling due to tuberculosis are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic. Arrangements are in operation through the Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme for cases of tuberculous disease of the skin and glands to receive actino-therapy at the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital, where Mercury Vapour, Carbon Arc and Kromayer Lamps are available.

Delicate Children.—There were 94 children in attendance at the Open Air School at the end of the year.

The Public Health Committee continues to utilise the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point as a convalescent institution for delicate children. The hospital was open for this purpose for the greater part of the year, and 34 children received treatment.

The Day Open Air School.—No alteration in the accommodation or in the method of selection of children for admission was made during 1945.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total
Admitted during 1945	...	11	...	11	22
Discharged during 1945	...	19	...	14	33
Average number of children on the Roll		124
Average Attendance throughout the year		103
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—3 years 4 months.					
Average Gain in Weight since Admission of those Discharged—23.2 lbs.					
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year 7.3 lbs.					

Reasons for Admission :—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Conditions	...	...	...	5
Non-Infective Tuberculous Conditions	...	...	...	—
General Debility	...	...	...	5
Anaemia	...	...	...	3
Nutritional Defects	...	...	...	4
Other Conditions	...	...	...	5
				—
				22
				—

The Nursery School and Nursery Classes.—At the end of the year 96 children were on the register of the Nursery School and 465 on the registers of the Nursery Classes. Routine medical and dental examinations of these young children were made, and frequent supervision was maintained throughout the year.

The Treatment of Speech Defects.—No Speech therapy was undertaken during 1945, as a therapist could not be obtained.

Secondary Schools.

Average Attendance during 1945 :—

High School for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	452
Grammar School for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	569

Medical and Dental Inspection and Treatment.—As previously stated, it was not possible, owing to changes in the staff in the latter part of the year and the desirability of inspecting the intermediate age group in the elementary schools, to inspect pupils in the two Academic Secondary Schools (Grammar School and High School). However, treatment was given for defects of vision, orthopaedic defects, etc., and full dental inspection and treatment was provided.

The numbers dealt with were :—

MEDICAL INSPECTION—	Full Routine Inspection.	General Survey.	Special Inspections.
High School for Girls	... Nil	... Nil	...
Grammar School for Boys	Nil	Nil	...
Junior Commercial School	Nil	Nil	...
			44

DENTAL INSPECTION—

Number Inspected.		Not Requiring Treatment.		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
538	446	214	212	324	234

DENTAL TREATMENT GIVEN :—

Fillings.			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations.		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Other Opera- tions Total
—	485	485	68	161	229	81	2	76	78

It was necessary for 49 Secondary School children to obtain spectacles, or have lenses changed during the year.

Two hundred and fourteen Secondary School children received dental treatment at the Clinic.

The statistics appended to this report give details of the defects found and treatment given to Secondary School pupils.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical inspection or treatment of pupils attending the Municipal College and School of Art, as part-time students, and Evening Continuation Classes is not undertaken.

Ten children were submitted to the School Medical Officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The School Medical Officer examined 82 children under the Byelaws for Regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1936.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information :—

Employment of Children out of School Hours in the Sale of Milk and Newspapers, etc.

Occupations.	Number of Children Employed. at 31st Dec.
Delivery of Newspapers	137
Delivery of Milk	7
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	7
In Places of Public Entertainment	27
	<hr/>
	178
	<hr/>

Seventy-nine certificates were issued during the year and 80 had ceased. One licence was granted in respect of street trading by a young person between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Licences suspended or revoked—3.

APPENDICES.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1945.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Nursery Age Group...	...	...	...	...	428
Entrants	...	...	...	...	939
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	967
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	431
Total					2765

Number of other Routine Inspections	114
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Grand Total	...	2879
-------------	-----	------

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	1630
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	3456
Total			5086

(c) CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Group. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total individual children. (4)
Nursery Age Group	1	69	69
Entrants...	14	112	126
Second Age Group	46	79	119
Third Age Group	35	22	55
Total	96	282	369
Other Routine Inspections	6	11	13
Grand Total	102	293	382

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1945

DEFECT OR DISEASE	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
Skin:—				
Ringworm : Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	3	—
Scabies,	41	1	92	—
Impetigo... ..	17	1	242	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	30	26	97	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	7	5	19	—
Conjunctivitis	4	2	4	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	3	1	38	1
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	100	65	148	4
Squint	16	6	17	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	—	1	3	—
Otitis Media	15	5	13	—
Other Ear Diseases	2	3	69	—
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsilitis only... ..	56	327	48	3
Adenoids only	3	6	2	—
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	4	13	8	—
Other Conditions	5	5	35	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	1	97	23	1
Defective Speech	—	9	1	1
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease : Organic	2	17	1	—
Functional	1	26	5	13
Anaemia	12	13	13	1
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	15	29	15	1
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	4	9	14	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary : Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	1	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary : Glands	2	—	1	—
Bones and Joints... ..	1	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	1	3	1	—
Other Conditions	—	12	15	3
Deformities:—				
Rickets	1	1	—	—
Spinal Curvature	3	5	—	—
Other Forms	29	44	44	1
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	38	93	753	3
Total number of Defects ...	414	825	1724	32

(B)—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-Groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery Age Group ...	428	35	8.2	353	82.5	40	9.3	—	—
Entrants	939	92	9.8	706	75.2	140	14.9	1	0.1
Second Age Group ...	967	55	5.7	806	83.3	105	10.9	1	0.1
Third Age-Group	431	34	7.9	359	83.3	37	8.6	1	0.2
Other Routine Inspections	114	13	11.4	96	84.2	5	4.4	—	—
Total	2879	229	8.0	2320	80.6	327	11.3	3	0.1

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during Year ended 31st December, 1945.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE VI).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin:—			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(i) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	2	—	2
Scabies	90	6	96
Impetigo	239	9	248
Other Skin Diseases	70	6	76
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	87	4	91
Minor Ear Defects	78	5	83
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	608	7	615
Total	1174	37	1211

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS
TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I).

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	631	24	655
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)... ..	—	—	—
Total	631	24	655

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	400	24	424
(b) Obtained	275	154	429

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	1	86	4	—	—	112	—	—	1	198	4	6	209

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects
of the Nose and Throat.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	
Number of children treated	9	—	148	—	—	—	149

In addition, breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 209 children by the Orthopaedic Nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children Inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routine Age Groups	Aged 5 and under		...	1,044	Total	...	9,609
	" 6		...	1,165			
	" 7		...	1,137			
	" 8		...	1,207			
	" 9		...	1,087			
	" 10		...	993			
	" 11		...	1,014			
	" 12		...	994			
	" 13		...	902			
	" 14		...	66			
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
(c) Total Routine and Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,951
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,308
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,272
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,199
(5) Half-days devoted to	...	...	...	{ Inspection 74 Treatment 442 }	Total	...	516
(6) Fillings	...	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 754 Temporary Teeth 54 }	Total	...	808
(7) Extractions	...	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 1,123 Temporary Teeth 4,728 }	Total	...	5,851
(8) Administration of General Anaesthetics for Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341
(9) Other Operations	...	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 326 Temporary Teeth 23 }	Total	...	349

Table VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	4
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	32,271
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	593
(4) Number of individual children cleansed... .. — vermin,	140 scabies
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	—

**MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1945.**

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	—
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	—
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	—
						—
				Total	...	—

Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	—
				—
			Grand Total	...
				—

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	44
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	42
					—
			Total	...	86

(c) CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Group. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total individual children. (4)
Entrants	—	—	—
Second Age Group ...	—	—	—
Third Age Group	—	—	—
Total (Prescribed Groups)	—	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	—	—	—

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1945.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
Skin:—				
Ringworm : Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo... ..	—	—	2	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	—	—	1	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	—	—	1	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis... ..	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	1	1
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	—	—	9	—
Squint	—	—	—	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	1	—
Other Ear Diseases	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsilitis only... ..	—	—	—	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—
Defective Speech	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	—	—	—	—
Functional	—	—	—	2
Anaemia... ..	—	—	—	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary : Glands	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints... ..	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	2	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	6	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	—	—	20	—
Total number of Defects	—	—	43	3

(B)—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during Year ended 31st December, 1945.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE VI).

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN:—			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(i) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—
Impetigo	3	—	3
Other skin disease	—	—	—
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	1	—	1
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	1	—	1
MISCELLANEOUS... ..	8	—	8
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	13	—	13

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I).

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ...	49	10	59
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)... ..	—	—	—
Total	49	10	59

	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	39	10	49
(b) Obtained	16	41	57

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	4

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*
GROUP IV. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
Number of children treated	1	—	28	—	—	—	28

In addition breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 9 children by the Orthopaedic Nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routine Age Groups ...	{	Aged 9	—	}	Total ...	984
		" 10	...	...	25	
		" 11	...	...	152	
		" 12	...	...	194	
		" 13	...	...	199	
		" 14	...	...	181	
		" 15	...	...	142	
		" 16	...	...	71	
		" 17	...	...	20	
		" 18	...	...	—	
(b) Specials	9
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	993
(2) Number found to require treatment	567
(3) Number actually treated	214
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	574
(5) Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection	9	}	Total ...	9
				{ Treatment	—			
(6) Fillings	{ Permanent teeth	485	}	Total ...	485
				{ Temporary teeth	—			
(7) Extractions	{ Permanent teeth	161	}	Total ...	229
				{ Temporary teeth	68			
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions...	81
(9) Other Operations	{ Permanent teeth	76	}	Total ...	78
				{ Temporary teeth	2			

TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	—
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	—
(3) Number of individual children found unclean...	...	—
(4) Number of children cleansed	...	—
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	...	—

